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HENRY FROST CARRIEL, M.D.
HIS ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS

By his son,
CHARLES ARTHUR CARRIEL, D. D.

Published in 1960

By his grandson,
Jonathan T. Carriel, Ph.D.
Mellon Institute
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania



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PREFACE

Genealogy is the story of the family, the "enumeration of ancestors and their descendants in the natural order of succession."

Once history was thought to be the doings of kings, the pomp of power, the clash of arms in battle. But these things were only the thunder and lightning of political storms, the whitecaps on human tides rising to higher levels.

Genealogy reveals the point where history becomes personal and touches you. In the early struggle for existence at Salem, Massachusetts, in the witchcraft hysteria of 1692, in the change at Sutton from Indian country to frontier, to organized democratic government influenced by the Christian Church, in the events that caused the Revolution and the fighting of it, from the Lexington alarm to Yorktown, and in the adoption of the Constitution and the establishment of the Government of the U.S.A. - "You were there!"

Pride often frames the past with a rainbow. Enough furniture has "come over on the Mayflower", a vessel of 120 tons, to fill the Furniture Mart of Chicago. Many have coats-of-arms on the wall, whose ancestors would have been thankful for a winter coat and a "long barrel" to shoot game for food. Decatur said, "My country, right or wrong". We say, "My ancestors, rich or poor, learned or illiterate, saints or sinners." This is not fiction painted by selective discretion, but as accurate as I can make it -- a true record of family facts.

I have used abbreviations common in genealogical records: b (born); m (married); d (died); Henry F. 8, (8th generation); James Paul Carriel 11 (Perry P. 10, Chas. A. 9, Henry F. 8, Hiram 7, Aaron 6, Nathaniel 5, Samuel 4, Nathaniel 3, - 2, M 1). Though her name is unknown, I have described the mother of Nathaniel 2 as M1. She was living with him in 1662 at Salem. This avoids confusion by keeping the number of generations as recorded. In a genealogy of early Carriels, in the History of Woodstock, Conn., the first American

Carriel is said to be Robert Carrill. "Deaths: Edward Vines, servant of Robert Carrill, bur(ied) 1-1-1640." (Sudbury, Mass., Records Vol. 1863, p. 171). I went to Sudbury and examined the record. The name is not Carrill, but Robert Darnill.

I want to thank Mrs. Florence Freeland, then Librarian at Sutton, Mass., and her daughter, Mrs. Daniel Smith, for valuable aid; Joseph Marcovitz, M.D., Superintendent, Jacksonville, Ill., State Hospital, for the Jan.-March 1959 Report, Department of Public Welfare, and for a folder on Dorothea Dix and "the first Illinois mental hospital"; Otto L. Bettag, M.D., Director of Ill. Department of Public Welfare, for a gracious letter and for referring my question to Edmund G. D'Elia, Supervisor of Statistical Research, who answered it through Mrs. Carrie Nell Frew. I am grateful to my wife, Rebecca Kearfott Carriel, for understanding and patience while I wove this tale, scampering back and forth like a shuttlecock between the live weeds in the yard and the dead ancestors in New England; to Cruse Carriel (deceased) and James Turner Carriel for volunteered gifts; and to many like R. W. Vail of American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.; Boston Genealogical Library; Newberry Library, Chicago; N. Y. Library; Courthouse at Newport, Keene, and the N. H. records at Concord, N.H.; Miss Maude Prouty and Representative Mrs. Theodore Frizzell of Charlestown, N.H.; the Carriels of Claremont, N.H.; and my son, Jonathan Turner Carriel, Ph.D. for its publication, and his wife, Margaret Kearfott Carriel, for typing the manuscript.

Chapter 1

SALEM, MASS. - FIRST CARRIEL HOME IN NEW ENGLAND

The first permanent settlement had been at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620; the second was at Salem in 1626. It was planted by Conant, who came from a fishing settlement at Cape Ann. The first colony arrived at Salem in 1626 under Capt. John Endicott; and in 1630 a charter was issued to Massachusetts Bay Colony, and John Winthrop was appointed the first Governor.

In his Founding of New England, James Truslow Adams speaks of three influences that shaped New England: 1) geography; 2) the Puritan movement; and, 3) the mercantile system. The soil favored their convictions against slavery and a town built round the church. Danger from Indians led to thick settlements. Cold winters and mountains fenced them in. Abundant woods encouraged the use of wood for homes and ships. Banks and shoals made fish abundant and led to fishing.

In England, Puritan influence was strong during the Revolution of 1640-60, and in the struggle with James I and Charles I for democracy. That struggle continued in America for "a government without a king and a church without a bishop." In France the Huguenots were crushed in 1623. Under Charles I personal liberty and security of personal property were precious, like all things valuable and scarce. Between 1630 and 1640, 20,000 immigrants came to New England.

The mercantile system sought a balance of trade for the government rather than the welfare of the individual.

New England was thus a product of the 17th century, the wilderness and the situation in Europe. In 1629 Salem had 200 settlers, and reacted against the extreme separation of Church and State favored by Plymouth.

Among causes that led to the settlement of New England two are prominent - religion and economic depression. Charles I, King of England 1625-49, was involved in both. America owes a great debt to Charles II. He was a large part of the expulsive force that drove men and women from their native land to brave the ocean and the wilderness. In order to raise money for his war against France, Spain and the Roman Catholics of Germany, Charles made forced loans and imprisoned those who refused. He demanded "ship money" for the building of ships, and billeted soldiers in private homes.

The strongest motive for coming to America was religious freedom. In the reign of Charles I, Protestantism on the continent of Europe seemed doomed. In 1628 William Laude was appointed Bishop of London. He made life miserable for non-conformists, and at that moment some Puritan leaders formed the purpose of migrating to America where conscience would be free. When Samuel Ward, an influential Puritan minister, was brought before the Court of High Commission, six hundred of his followers prepared for flight to New England.

The economic motive for the settlement of New England was a depression in the cloth industry in eastern England. Cities like Colchester, Dedham, Withersfield, Chelmsford, Bury St. Edmunds, etc. between The Wash and the Thames were centers of the cloth trade and of the Puritan conviction. Eastern shires feared open rebellion in 1622, because of hard times from the cloth industry depression. Exports from Ipswich in 1626 was 3340 cloths; in 1627 it was only 728. One man, who had employed one hundred men, had work for only twenty. Twenty towns had unsold goods totalling £39,282. In twelve towns clothiers had bankruptcies totalling £30,413; and eight thousand workers were out of work. (Thos. J. Wertenbaker, The Puritan Oligarchy).

Even for John Winthrop the motives for the venture were partly economic. In late July, 1629, Winthrop, Johnson, Dudley, Humphrey, etc. met at the residence of the Earl of Lincoln. To make the colony independent stockholders, who were going, bought out stockholders who were not going.

Eight months later four small vessels, the Ara-bella, Ambrose, Jewel and Talbot, sailed from Southampton and anchored at Salem. "The Great Migration", begun by Winthrop, continued thirteen years.

Voyages to New England in those days were an ordeal. Men and women were packed under decks with not enough room in some ships to stand upright. The pitching and rolling of the ships made them sea-sick. The darkness and cries of the sailors in the night, running about and pulling the ropes of sails, was frightening. At least the voyage was one way of avoiding taxes. In 1638 and 1639 so many unpaid assessments had recorded after them - Gone to New England - that "the new sheriff, Sir John Clench, was practically ruined".

Sighting of the harbor, after the crossing, caused prayers of thanksgiving. The vessels drew up beside the crude wharves. Before immigrants had a home of their own, they had to receive a grant of land and build it. The first few days they enjoyed the hospitality of the good people of the port, or camped in temporary shelters. They conferred diligently with older settlers about clearing of fields, building of homes, dealing with the Indians, choosing a site for the village with running water, meadows, "fertile arable", and organization of the town.

They brought with them from England horses, cattle, sheep, fowls, seed and food for a year. The voyage was hard on the stock. In 1630 the Winthrop fleet brought two hundred cattle, of which seventy died at sea. But in New England the cattle flourished, and soon all but the poorest families had their own cow. They brought clothing and all kinds of tools and cooking vessels, as well as cartwheels, ladders, wheelbarrows, lanterns, bellows, also armor, "long pieces", and ammunition.

In 1635 the General Court gave considerable independence to the Towns, following the Congregational Church, in which local congregations were independent. Their Town was our Township. The village of the town was located on a stream, if there was one; otherwise, at the center of the Town. Later, when other villages were organized, the original one was called Center - for instance, Sutton Center. Residences were erected on each side of the one long Main Street. At Enfield, on the east bank of the Connecticut, lots had 198' fronts and were 1920' (feet) deep. Settlers had to clear their land and half the street in front, and fence their property. Though the manor was in Europe a dying institution, it was the pattern for the New England village, but with lord and manorhouse subtracted and democracy added.

They sought to distribute land to all on a democratic basis. Yet in Milford, for instance, grants differed in size according to the size of a man's family and property, his contribution to the project and powers of leadership.

Each man practised his trade, learned in England, and passed it on to his son. Blacksmiths were in demand. In 1658 Haverhill offered John Johnson a house and lands worth £20 if he would locate there for seven years. Saw and grist mill operators also received concessions.

Salem was exceptional. Settled before the great migration, its first settlers apparently were squatters.

When the General Court legalized the town, each head of a family received a home lot and ten acres of "arable". When it was discovered that the most fertile lands were several miles north, up Bass River, and west near the present Danvers, that scattered the town. They crossed the river in hollowed logs twenty feet long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter.

Fishing was a second cause of scattering Salem. Marblehead, four miles south, was the center of the fishing trade. Farmers near the present Danvers and fishermen near Marblehead broke up the solidarity of Salem by living where they worked.

Indian corn was the most important crop and at Plymouth the pilgrims learned to plant it from the Indians, putting a fish in each hill for fertilizer. They brought from England wheat, rye, oats and barley. Though the first crop failed, wheat was second to Indian corn. Barley was raised for beer and oats for horses; flax, hemp and tobacco were also plants. It is said that in 1636 there was only thirty plows in Massachusetts, and they had wooden shares and required four oxen and two drivers. Hoes, scythes, sickles, spades and pitchforks did the work. Cattle at times had to be slaughtered for lack of fodder. But English clover and blue grass thrived and soon solved the problem of winter food for cattle.

Fencing was a problem. Laws were strict, for when Deacon Smith's cows got into Brother Jones' wheat, "brotherly sweetness" was strained. Fences had to be "good and sufficient" with five rails or double rail and poles. Pasture was "common". Such a pasture was once Boston Common. Each man did not drive his own cow to pasture. Salem's cow driver, Roger Morie, received £40 for eight months' work; out of that he had to pay two assistants. The Ipswich driver started for the fields half an hour before sunrise and brought the cows back a little before sunset.

The name Carriel is French. Prof. Kuhne, a teacher of French and violin in Jacksonville, said that in France the name is common. In the interior of Brazil I met a man whose name was Carriel.

Several meanings have been associated with the name, Carriel:

- 1) "Curry. Forms - Carriel, Carrel, cuerve, curree, kerry, currie, curry. A relish for rice. 1598. W. Phillips. Most of their fish

is eaten with rice, which they seeth in broth, which they put upon the rice, and is sometimes soure, but it tasted well, and is called 'Carriel'".

- 2) Carrel. Also Carell - a fabric mentioned in the 16th and 17th centuries. "1570. Book of Drapery in Beck's Dictionary of Draperies. 1882. Carrells, Carrelles, works mixed with silk or linen yarn. "1611 Book of Rates, Carrels...There were Carells, Fustian Blankets."
- 3) "Barber: British Family Names, p. 66. In a list of names supposed to have come to England with William (though not found in the Domesday Book) is Carrell. From Caril, a loca(tion) n(ear) Lisieux, Norm(andy)," p. 111.
- 4) "Noms de Famillie Normands" by Moisy, p. 58. Carel, carreau d'arbalite, flech dont le fer avait quatre pons". Translated by Mr. Robert Kearfott, "Carel, arrowhead of cross-bow, the head of which had four points."

It seems that some Carriels made curry sauce, some draperies, some took the name of their Normandy village, Caril, and some made four-pointed arrows. In the days when family names were associated with occupations, there were probably as many meanings of the name as there were occupations in the clan. "The Norman archers, who doubtless preserved the traditions of their Danish ancestors, were in the forefront of William's line at Hastings (1066)".

At the home of Dana Gross, Town Clerk of Croydon, N.H., I found: "Nathaniel and Mary Carroll, each aged 35 in 1672, were residents of Essex and Norfolk Counties Mass., from 1672-1788 and perhaps longer. They are supposed to be the ancestors of the Carrolls of Croydon. The name was formerly written Carriel in Sutton, Mass. None use that form at the present day. 1880."

The family name, having so many meanings derived from unknown ancestors and what they did, may yet be given a permanent meaning by the grandchildren of today, the Carriels of tomorrow.

In New England records twenty-six spellings are to be found: 1) Carall, 2) Carel, 3) Carell, 4) Cariel, 5) Cariell, 6) Caril, 7) Carill, 8) Carol, 9) Carroll, 10) Carral, 11) Carrall, 12) Carrel, 13) Carrell, 14) Carriel, 15) Carriell, 16) Carril, 17) Carrill,

18) Carrol, 19) Carroll, 20) Carryl, 21) Carvil,
 22) Caryel, 23) Caryl, 24) Caryll, 25) Corral,
 26) Currill.

Two good reasons explain the various spellings of the name:

1. Early Americans were illiterate. In his Facing Our Day, Dr. William Covert says, "Of the 3,000,000 inhabitants of the country at the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, it is said, that not more than one in ten was able to read that noble instrument that gave charter to their liberties." And, of course, only that proportion could have signed it.
2. Poor spelling, poor handwriting, poor pronunciation.

The earliest spelling of our name in New England is Carrill. When Anthony Carrill (probably brother of Nathaniel 2) signed a deed May 21, 1663, he made his mark. Nathaniel 2 has six spellings, two in one sentence. (Essex Co. Quarterly Court Reports, V. III, p. 99). The earliest instance of "ie" in the name is the marriage of Mary Cariell to Benjamin Deland, June 29, 1710. In Boxford are no births, no deaths -- only four marriages with four different spellings: Samuel Carrell 4 (Cf. Carell, Cariell, Carriel) and Rebecca Elliott 9-14-1719. The earliest instance of Carriel is the marriage of Samuel's daughter, Rebecca Carriel, to Benjamin Marsh, Jr., 1-14-1742. We owe to Samuel the spelling of our name. He was the first in our line who began to rise in the world, and probably learned that our name is spelled Carriel in France. In our branch of the family the spelling has remained the same since Samuel's time, though descendants of Amos in Connecticut and Carriels from Sutton in Croydon spelled the name Carroll and the family in Hopkinton spelled their name Carryl or Caryl.

Family names are said to have originated in France. Every family name once had a meaning. Some were personal characteristics, like Long; some came from a place of residence, like Hill; some were names of occupation, like Smith; and some were derived from the father, like Johnson (son of John). In 1465 Edward IV of England proclaimed a law: "They shall take unto them a surname, either of some Towne or some color, as Plack, or some arte or science as Smith, or some office, as Cook or Butler."

Though family names had been used in France several centuries and in England, by some families, for

two or three centuries, this was the first law in any country requiring a family name. Before the use of family names, people were known by some description, such as, "the man who lives by the stream", etc.

In the Middle Ages, Smith was a blacksmith, Cartwright - a maker of carts, arkwright - a maker of chests, Arrowsmith - a maker of arrows. Barber, Barbour in French meant beard. -ster was a feminine suffix -- Webster was a lady weaver. Miller ran a mill, Gardner raised a garden, etc.

The earliest record of our family in New England is the marriage of Anthony Carrill to "Katherane" in 1656. He was twenty-one. He was probably a brother of Nathaniel Carrill, who was our earliest ancestor in New England. Anthony Carrill received a grant of land (twenty acres) on Oct. 14, 1661. He was listed as a commoner. A "freeman" was a citizen. To be a citizen, one had to be a member of the Puritan Church. "At a meeting of the selectmen tha 11th 2nd. mo. 1664, granted to these severall psons followinge: To William ffint 50 akers" (eight grants in all) "to Nathaniel Carrill 20 akers". The grant had this condition attached: "It is further provided and ordered that whatever land is lande out to them the town is not engaged to make it good if any other within the towne or of any other towne or place shall claime it or any pt. or pcell. of it."

Generally land grants were made to settlers soon after they landed. But Anthony's marriage is recorded in 1656 and his grant is five years later in 1661; Nathaniel's grant is eight years later in 1664. In 1662 Nathaniel was living with his mother in Salem. Her name is not given; nor is the birth of either brother recorded.

Whence those three came, or when, is not recorded. So I will venture a guess. They came to Salem shortly before Anthony's marriage in 1656. Anthony may have met Katherane on the ship coming over. They were French Huguenots. Driven from France because they were Protestants, they settled in eastern England between the Wash and the Thames River. The cities of southeastern England were centers of cloth manufacture and of Puritan belief. Nathaniel's grandson, Nathaniel, was a tailor in Middleton. That may connect them with the cloth industry in east England.

Anthony and Nathaniel Carrill must have been brothers; they were so much alike! They are mentioned

more often in the court records than in the vital statistics! This is an example: "Writ Wm Pritchett vs. Anthony Carroll; trespass; for keeping possession of a house and land which was sometimes Francis Arleston's." A.D. 1663. "Proved in Court Anthony Caryll admits he falsely accused Mr. Wm. Patterson of stealing £1500 in Barbados." "Anthony Carroll brought suit 4-25-1668 against Mr. Wm. Patterson for attaching his estate and imprisoning him". Anthony claimed that he had paid Patterson £12 two years in advance, but that Patterson had received a better offer. However that may have been, Anthony lost the suit and his estate. He moved and disappears from the record.

On Oct. 13, 1662, Nathaniel was fined 20 shillings by the worshipful Major, Wm Hawthorne, for stealing three pecks of wheat and a bag out of the mill. "John Trash, aged 20, and John Ward, aged 20, deposed 25-4-1662 that he heard the mother and wife of Nathaniel say that he told them he had stolen the wheat, and Carill told deponents he threw the bag in the river, showing them where he threw it." That was two years before he received a grant of land and six years after the record of Anthony's marriage. The family were probably hungry. "In 1682 a few fugitives, Huguenots from France, arrived in Salem in such destitute condition that collections were taken for them in the churches of Mass. Bay Colony."

The earliest Carriels in New England were among the Puritans but not of them. Whether they resented the injustice of long delayed land grants and broke laws, or whether their breaking of laws caused delay in their grants of land, we do not know. Persecuted in France, they migrated to England. In depression of the cloth industry they had migrated to America. The Puritans did not seek religious liberty for all in Massachusetts. They sought control of the Government as other churches had controlled it in England. Something soured the relations of the Colonial Government and the Carriels in early Massachusetts. Perhaps it was the fact that up to 1631 a person had to be a member of the Puritan Church in order to be a citizen of the state. Even after the law was changed the attitude must have lingered. "Freemen" were citizens. Carriels were registered as "commoners".

Life in Salem, Mass., in the middle 1650's must have been bounded by the bare necessities of life in a struggle for existence. The Town was the Congregation in its political activity. Even in 1776 ninety per cent of Americans are said to have been illiterate. In the 1650's illiteracy must have been even more common. E. P. Cubberley in his Public Education in the U. S., p. 15, says: "Of all who came to America during the early period, the Puritans who settled New England contributed most that was valuable for our future educational development, and established in

practice principles which have been finally adopted by our different states."

The Massachusetts Law of 1642 "directed the officials of each Town to ascertain from time to time if parents and masters were attending to their educational duties; if all children were being trained in learning and labor and other employments profitable to the Commonwealth; and if children were being trained in learning to read and understand the principles of religion and the capital laws of the country."

"This law of 1642 is remarkable in that, for the first time in the English speaking world a legislative body representing the State, ordered that all children should be taught to read. This was a distinctively Calvinistic contribution to our new-world life, and a contribution of large future importance."

"The Mass. Law of 1647 (that all might read the Bible) ordered: 1. That every town having 50 householders should at once appoint a teacher of reading and writing, and provide for his wages..... 2. That every town having 100 householders must provide a (Latin) grammar school to fit youths for the university, under a penalty of £5 for failure to do so."

Before there were such laws one wonders how those who had to struggle to live managed to learn. Anthony and Nathaniel were probably illiterate. When Anthony signed a deed on May 21, 1663, he made his mark.

THE FIRST GENERATION

The line of descent and the number of the generation of each ancestor I have indicated thus: Jon. T., Jr. 11 (Jon. T. 10, Chas. A. 9, Henry F. 8, Hiram 7, Aaron 6, Nathaniel 5, Sam'l. 4, Nathaniel 3, 2, M. 1). We know nothing about the mother of Nathaniel 2, (M1), except that she was living with him in 1662 at Salem. Even her name is buried in the dust of the past, as well as her previous home and the name of the ship on which she came to New England.

Another reason for labelling her M1 is, the History of Woodstock, Conn. gives a genealogy of the family in Connecticut descended from Amos 5 (Nathaniel 4, 3, 2, Robert 1). Robert was not a Carriel. The Town record of Sudbury, Mass., dated 1639, I have examined. The name was Robert Darnill. The old Town Clerk asked me, "How long are you going to be here?" I answered, "Till I see that book!" The dollar I gave him for moving a book a few feet, from the shelf to me, was an insult to his dignity!

But Nathaniel is 2, and by keeping the generations as numbered in the records there was less chance of error.

THE SECOND GENERATION

Our earliest ancestor, whose name we know, was not our most distinguished relative: Nathaniel Carriel 2 was born in 1638, but his birth is not recorded in Mass. V.S. In 1659 he married Mary Haines of Beverley. The Boston Transcript of 3-11-1926 says: "They were residents of Essex and Norfolk Counties 1672-82 and probably much longer." Nathaniel was probably the brother of Anthony, born 1632. Both these men left stormy records. They fled from intolerance in France, to escape from a depression in England, and came to America only to find intolerance here. How much was due to revolt from intolerance and how much to French independence - even of the law - I do not know.

"At a meeting of the selectmen tha 11th 2nd mo. 1664 granted to these severall persons followinge: To William ffint 50 akers, to ffrancis Lawes 30 akers, to Joe Pickeringe 30 akers, to ffrancis Narce 20 akers, to Jo Harward 20 akers, to Nathaniel Carrill 20 akers." (Salem Town Records, Vol. 11, p. 45-6).

When Wm. Bushby, Essex Institute genealogist, Becca and I visited this farm near Salem, we discovered its location from records of deeds in Salem Court House.

"An inventory of the estate of Nathaniel Carrill late of Boxford. Deceased July 21, 1724. (Must be Nathaniel 3, but is the same farm.) To the house and homestead, being about 60 acres. In Providence bills £150. To utensils for husbandry 31/6, 2 iron pots and hooks 17 s. Tongs and shovel 5s8, To Quick (live) stock of all sorts £33-18-2, Pitchforks 3/6, one bed and furniture 110s, 1 Ditto (bed) and furniture 35/, Bain (or Bair) and scabbard 16/4, To wooll and feathers 20s. flax 18s, Chair & chest 6 s, Warming pans and box iron (a flat iron heated by inserting hot metal) 5/6, To wearing clothes & 1 bag 42/ 2 Pots earthen ware 6/ & gun 9/, To 1 cart ropes 7/-. Total 205/16." "An average estate." (Wm Bushby) (Signed Priscilla X (her) Carrill Administrators Nathaniel X (his) Carrill.4. They signed their names by making their marks, an x.

"Daniel Kenney and Nathaniel Carrel sold to Francis Elliott 18 acres Jan. 20, 1729. Bounded by land of Edw. Nichols, Nathaniel Carrel, Daniel Kenney."

Book 43, p. 320. "Nathaniel Carrell to Benjamin Putnam and John Tarbell 11/20/1729 c. 50 acres for £35. School-

master John Tarbell guaranteed payment. Bounded by brook, by Francis Elliott, and by Andover Old Highway. Deed dated June 1, 1723. Nathaniel Sr." The description of the land is: "58 acres with house and barn. Begins at elm by brook to a black oak on Andover Old Road, Bounded on West by Elliott, on North by Elliott, on East by Andover Old Road, on South by Kenney." This is a description of the Carriel farm, the earliest known Carriel home in America.

Book 90, p. 206, May 19, 1748. Nathaniel Jr. to Francis Carriel £1000 Middleton c. 70 acres." He had 120 acres in all. This Nathaniel Jr. was Nathaniel 5 and Francis was his brother. On 2-26-1744 Nathaniel 4 had conveyed to them all his Middleton land. He was a tailor at Middleton and had left the farm. Here Francis bought out his brother, Nathaniel.

On Aug. 17, 1957, Becca and I visited that old farm with Wm. Bushby. It is about ten miles northwest of Salem Court House. To reach it we drove from the rear of Salem Court House on Bridge Street right on North Street to the Peabody line where it becomes Margin Street; to the Danvers line, where it becomes Water Street; to Davenport (one long street with three names); at Davenport we turned left on Maple St. to East Street in Middleton; then right on East St. to the Carriel grant on the right side of Old Sudbury Road. It is now an open field with woods in the background and a small modern house on the left. (See Picture Section, No. 1) So far as we know, that was the first Carriel home in America. It is now in Boxford.

After finding the farm, which was a land grant from Salem to Nathaniel Carrill 2, Mr. Wm. Bushby wrote: "I checked the deed again and the South boundary starts by a small brook where it runs into the river (Ipswich) called Sudbury River in The History of Woodstock, Conn. It is bounded on the West by Shelden, on the East by Elliott, and on the North by the Old Andover Road.

"I talked with Judge Geo. Sears, who is 92 years of age and lived not far from the Carriel farm. Some 60 years ago he used to hunt foxes over that land. At one time there were three cellar holes in the woods not far in from the Old Andover Road, where the houses of Carriel, Shelden and Elliott stood. By checking the map and by what he said, I am sure that where you stood in the picture we were very near the spot where the old Carriel house stood."

Nathaniel Carrill 2 was at Salem before he received this land grant on Feb. 11, 1664. Records show that he married Mary Haines in 1659; his daughter, Mary, was born 5-20-1661, and his son, Nathaniel Carrill 3 was born in 1663. A court

record says that his mother was living with him at Salem in 1662. But where he lived before Feb. 11, 1664, or how long, I have not been able to learn.

On Oct. 10, 1667, Nathaniel Carrill was one of thirty-one petitioners, all farmers, to the General Court of Boston. In Historical Collection (Vol. 14, p. 116, 1921), we find: "Whereas yor petitioners have been required by ar commanders to attend ye military watch at Salem Towne, which considering how remote our dwellings are from ye Towne, we did and doe still conceive Law doth not require it of us." The petitioners lived five to eleven miles away. The occasion of the petition was the arrival of a strange ship. The petitioners claimed that the ship arrived in the daytime and they saw it. Grants of land probably involved the obligation of military defense. Times were hard. To leave one's work and go five to eleven miles on foot or horseback or by ox cart to report with musket whenever a strange ship arrived in the harbor was the situation that caused the first appeal for farm relief. With return it was a journey of 10-22 miles.

Today a grant of twenty acres of land, where one could build a home and live off the land, would not be called security. Nathaniel 2's brother, Anthony, was a tailor and his own son, Nathaniel 3, was a tailor and left the farm to live in Salem village. In that vicinity we did not notice many farms. Except for a small field near the house the Carriel farm has gone back to woods. We did not bring home two mule loads of earth, like Naaman of Syria, when he was cured of leprosy by the prophet in Israel (2 K.5) but we did bring a small bottle of the earth of the first Carriel farm in Massachusetts.

THE THIRD GENERATION - The Children of Nathaniel Carriel 2 and his Wife, Mary Haines.

1. Mary B. Carrill 3, born May 20, 1661. In 1678 she married Samuel Braye of Salem, and died in 1682.
2. Nathaniel Carrill 3, our ancestor, was born in 1663. He married Priscilla Downing in 1683. "He was a yoeman and lived in Salem village." From the time of feudalism a yoeman was a farmer, a common man of the first class, a small land owner." He died in 1724.
3. Samuel Carrill 3 was born in 1666. He was a soldier in Sir Edmund Andros' army in 1688 and died in 1701. Sir Edmund Andros was appointed Governor of New York and the Jerseys in 1674, Governor of the Dominion of New England in 1686, and in 1688 New York and the Jerseys were added to his domain. 1688 was the year Samuel 3 was in his army.

He was an able administrator but imperious and unpopular. Soon after the colonists heard that William, Prince of Orange, had arrived in England, Andros was arrested and deposed on April 18, 1689.

4. Benjamin Carrill 3 was born June 13, 1670. He married Mary Cross. He was a soldier from Beverley in 1698. I think that he is the ancestor of the Carryls in Hopkinton.

5. Joseph Carrill 3 was born in 1674. He married first Priscilla Prebble (1695), and married second Rebecca Chapman in 1720. "Joseph Carrill, Aaron Messer and Edward Cox, a wheelwright, came to Salem to live in 1695."

6. Hannah Carrill 3 was born in 1677 and married Nicholas Orchow of Salem in 1699. This probably refers to her: "1729 Nov. 26 Dismissed from Danvers Church to the Church of Christ at Middleton 8 men and 14 women, one of whom was Hannah Carrel."

Middleton was incorporated as a town in 1728 on condition that it keep a ministry and a school. People who joined the Middleton Church had been members in Boxford, Topsfield, and Salem. Feb. 13, 1729, was a day of fasting and prayer, preparatory to calling a minister. In the March Town meeting of 1729 Andrew Peters of Andover was "settled" as a minister at £200 a year. Fifty-one persons formed this church, 25 from Salem, nine from Topsfield, and eleven from Boxford. Hannah redeems the name of her father, our earliest known ancestor. Of the fifty-one persons forming this church hers is the only name recorded. For some reason she must have been nameworthy.

This is a convenient place to say something about the New England Church. The ancient Jews believed that the Holy of Holies in the Temple, a room thirty feet square, was the dwelling place of God. The New England Puritans went to the opposite extreme; holiness was not associated with a building. Their homes were modelled after those in England. But being outlaws in England and worshipping in private homes, they had no pattern for the New England house of worship. They first called it "the meeting house". It served also for the Town Meetings. The Meeting House took on more sacred nature when Town Halls were built and the church was no longer used for Town Meetings. Then it began to be called a church; and then God's House.

The first church building of New England was simple and crude; a square edifice with flaring eaves and a four sided roof, rising from each side of the building and crowned with a railed platform and cupola. The style of church building that we associate with New England was copied from churches built by Sir Christopher Wren after the London fire in 1666. Its square tower in front crowned by a steeple, rising above

a front porch with columns, is now a familiar sight all over the land. The first one built in New England was Christ Church erected by the second Episcopal Congregation of Boston in 1723, and it fixed the ecclesiastical style for half a century. In 1775 lanterns from its tower gave warning of British troops marching to Lexington. Old South Church of Boston was not just like Christ Church but similar and is richer in history. It was there the "hot potato" originated. The day I was there I happened to meet a Massachusetts historian who told me this story. In early days churches were not heated, even in New England winters. People used to bring their dogs and put their feet on them, and hot baked potatoes, which they held in their hands. After children had held the baked potato through a long service and dinner time had arrived you can imagine what happened. After the service the sanctuary looked like a garbage can! That caused one of the great controversies of Old South Church - the hot potato-ites vs. the anti-hot potato-ites.... Ever since then controversial questions have been called "hot potatoes".

7. Edward Carrill 3 was born in 1680. In 1700 he married Elizabeth Booth. Children: a. Rebecca 4. b. Daniel 4, "Bewitched to death 5-16-1692". c. Elizabeth 4, baptized 1-4-1684-5. Married Carrill. There were quite a number of marriages within the family connections.

With Edward Carrill the third generation ends.

Before we leave them Anthony and Nathaniel 2 deserve a word. In bringing to life the dead past one must decide whether to use selective discretion, to feed the family pride, or to hew to the line and let the chips fall where they will. This record is in black and white, not in color. Much that is called genealogy is fiction.

The carriels were Huguenots, Protestants of 16th century France. They had no doubt suffered for their faith, but as Hannah Carrill 3 proved, had not forsaken it. In Holland mother and I visited a prison where the Spanish let Protestants starve in a room next to the kitchen, where they could smell food several times a day; or fastened them on a rack and pulled them apart, or worst of all, let water drip on their heads, drop by drop. That first drove them insane and then finally killed them. It may be that intolerance in religion caused in Anthony and Nathaniel 2 hatred for religion rather than character from practising it. Anyhow, from Nathaniel Carrill2 we are descended. He confirms my theory: a few generations of Christianity and education will make of any nobody a somebody.

THE FOURTH GENERATION - The Children of Nathaniel Carrill 3
and his Wife, Priscilla Downing.

1. Mary Carrill 4, born 1687, married John Bullock, Jr., 7-20-1710. He was born at Salem 4-5-1686.

2. Hannah Carrill 4, born 10-29-1690.

3. Nathaniel Carrill 4, born 10-31-1691. In 1715 he married Hannah _____ at Boxford. He was a tailor and lived at Middleton. (Perley: Hist. Salem 111, p. 173) He preferred to wrestle with cloth rather than with clods. Apparently, his two sons, Nathaniel 5 and Francis 5, lived on the farm. On Feb. 26, 1744, he conveyed to his oldest sons, Francis 5 and Nathaniel 5, all his Middleton land, and his wife released her dower right. (Middleton, V. IX, p. 206). That land must have included the twenty acres received by Nathaniel 2 in a land grant Feb. 11, 1664, from Salem. Nathaniel 3 was then 53 years old, Francis was 27 and Nathaniel 4 was 26. One can imagine a family conference, just before a farm year began, and a bequest to keep the boys on the old place. Later Francis bought out his brother for £1000.

4. Samuel Carriel 4 (Nath. 3. 2. M1) was born on Dec. 5, 1693, on the old Carriel farm on the Ipswich River. He was our ancestor. I have spelled his name as we spell it, because from him it received that spelling. He married Rebecca Elliott on Sept. 14, 1719, at Boxford.

Samuel Carriel 4 was born the year after the witchcraft hysteria at Salem. It began in the home of Rev. Samuel Parris. He had brought with him from the West Indies two slaves, John Indian and his wife, Tituba. His nine-year old daughter and his niece of eleven were fascinated by tales of witchcraft and voodoo told by Tituba, who became the darling of teen-age girls of Salem. Her demonstrations were quite a relief from Puritan sternness. Having listened to witchcraft, they became bewitched. Finally, some forty children were "afflicted with horrible torments by evil spirits." Control by evil spirits being told to them, the children put on an act, behaving as they imagined one would behave if controlled by evil spirits.

The whole colony was shaken to its foundations. The Governor, Sir William Phips, asked the clergy how to deal with evil spirits. John and Cotton Mather, supported by twelve ministers, recommended "speedy and vigorous persecution". They did urge caution: "We judge that in the prosecution ...there is need of a very critical and exquisite caution. Lest by too much credulity for things received only upon the Devil's authority, there be a door opened for a long train of miserable consequences." The children enjoyed the publicity and tried not to disappoint expectations. Reme-

dies chosen only aggravated the disease imagined. The General Court ordered a fast throughout the colony.

The final score was: twenty innocent people executed, Rev. Samuel Parris was driven from his parish, Judge Samuel Sewall, who presided at the trials, wrote a confession acknowledging his guilt and shame and asking forgiveness, and stood with bowed head as Rev. Samuel Willard read his confession in Old South Church; Ann Putnam, most active of the bewitched children, confessed her guilt and asked forgiveness.

Witchcraft was not characteristic of the Puritans, nor so common as among other groups. The Encyclopedia Britannica says, "The total number of victims of witchcraft persecutions is variously estimated at from 100,000 to several million." According to what I was told at the official Information Booth at Concord, Mass., on Aug. 17, 1957, Massachusetts Catholics seem to be telling, witchcraft was a product of Puritanism. Compared with the Inquisition executions, the twenty executed for witchcraft in Massachusetts were not a drop in the bucket.

This hysteria of 1692 in New England is important, not because it attained dimensions that it did in Europe, but because it was the high point in Puritan control of the State and caused a reaction that began a decline in Puritan rule. In 1692 Puritan religion crossed a divide and began a descent. The Government and Courts were also involved but the clergy got the blame. Witchcraft reveals the state of culture in Massachusetts when Samuel Carriel, our ancestor, was born.

5. Elizabeth Carrill 4 was born 4-20-1695. She married Nov. 10, 1715, Samuel Woodwell, Jr., born at Salem 1-14-1685. He was a glover. Before 1730 they moved to Hopkinton, Mass., and before 1736 moved to Hopkinton, N.H. She was the first of the family to settle in Hopkinton, Mass. Other Carriels followed her there.

6. Joanna Carrill 4 was born 4-20-1697. No other record.

7. _____ d(ied) 1699.

8. John Carrill 4 was born 11-12-1701. He married Lydia Bailey in 1723. Married 2nd Rebecca ____.

9. Daniel Carriel 4, born 1703, married Mary French 9-27-1727. He moved to Sutton, Mass., in 1716 with his brother Samuel and the family of Benjamin Marsh. We shall learn more about him later.

Chapter 2

SUTTON, MASS. - A NEW ENGLAND FRONTIER

It was a great day for Samuel Carriel 4 (Nath.3.2.M1), our ancestor, and his brother, Daniel Carriel, when in 1716 they left their parents, Nathaniel Carrill 3 and Priscilla downing, with their brothers, Nathaniel 4 and John 4, and set out for a new frontier, Sutton, Mass. with Benjamin Marsh and his wife and their son, Benjamin Jr. who was six. There had been nine children. But Mary and Elizabeth had married, one had died, and Hannah and Joanna left no record except that of their births. The day and month these trail blazers set out, and how they travelled, are unknown. Perhaps they rode in a covered wagon pulled by oxen. Sutton is twelve miles south of Worcester, fourteen miles north of the Massachusetts-Connecticut line, and about sixty-one miles southwest of Salem. The journey must have taken four days.

On May 15, 1704, Gov. Joseph Dudley had signed a grant of eight miles whose name was to be Sutton. The conditions were: 1) four miles square was to be reserved for the Indians, 2) thirty families were to be settled within seven years after the war with the Indians, 3) income for preaching and for teaching children of both Indians and whites was to be provided, 4) a survey was to be made and a plan approved. Indians were to get one-half of the grant and schools for their children were to be provided. That shows how important relations with the Indians were when Samuel went to Sutton.

Benjamin Marsh was one of the thirty men who were each given 133 of the 4000 acres. These thirty men were known as "proprietors". By a deed, dated 8-15-1715, Jonathan King bought from his brother, William, and Benjamin Marsh 1/15 of the 3000 acres for £16 13s 4d. The 4000 acres in one place and 3000 in another is not explained in the record. The map of Sutton (see Picture Section, No. 2) shows the location of Benjamin Marsh's home.

That first winter was severe. "During the year 1716 three families were found of sufficient nerve and enterprise to pioneer the settlement of the Town." Those were the families of Benjamin Marsh, Elisha Johnson and Nathaniel Johnson. They built their cabins near the center of the Town(ship) and spent there the winter of 1716-17. (Benedict and Tracy: History of Sutton). The last of February is remembered as the big snow. Elisha Johnson had gone to Marlboro for supplies. Fortunately, a friendly Indian saw him go and went on snowshoes to his cabin. The cabin was completely covered and smoke was coming out of the snow! That

Indian rescued the family. Later Mrs. Johnson said, "No voice ever sounded so sweet as that of that Indian down the chimney."

In another cabin under that snow was the family of Benjamin Marsh, Samuel Carriel, our ancestor, and Daniel, his brother. We are glad that their cabin was not like the cupboard of old lady Hubbard.

The beginning of Sutton on the Massachusetts frontier reveals the genius of democracy and our debt to the British. The people built their homes, then by trading and sale began the business life of the community; then organized local government, assessed their own taxes, built a church and provided for the preacher. One cannot fail to note the contrast between the eastern frontier, as described in history, and the western frontier, as presented in "Westerns" on T.V. The New England town was built around the church. In "Westerns" life revolves about the saloon. The hand of the New Englander held an axe or a hoe. The hand of the Westerner holds a gun. In Massachusetts the aim of all and their cooperative effort was the establishment of government, and religion and education for all. In Westerns the plot usually is the conspiracy of a few to take the law into their own hands for their own gain. Granting that "Westerns" have come from Hollywood and that foreign religious influences, then little known in New England, are not interested in presenting the meeting-house of our ancestors, the contrast is still as dramatic as "Westerns" try to be. If life for us all today were as dangerous as it was in early New England, it would not be as entertaining to the American family to see people killed every night, even on T.V. Whether a town's center is a church or a saloon, life of the community rotates about its center and radiates its influence. I cannot think of anything more stupid than for a nation to seek to entertain its people by holding before the family circle the kind of people the nation does not want its people to be!

By 1717 plots of land were laid out and allotted to newcomers. The first meeting-house, 40 by 36 feet, was built on the west side of the Commons, facing east. All men were "expected" to attend church and were assessed for the building of the church and the preaching of the Word. Later a list of pew-holders and owners was a census of males in Sutton. The church outgrown, another was erected. The present building was dedicated in 1830. It served for Town meetings and all public gatherings also till the present Town Hall was erected in 1884.

The cabin of Capt. John Stockwell, 15 by 10 feet, sheltered the first Town Meeting on Dec. 3, 1718.

The next year, 1719, Samuel Carriel returned to his old home for a companion and on Sept. 14 at Boxford, Mass. was

married to Rebecca Elliott. At the time of his marriage his name was spelled Carrell. At least it is so in the marriage record.

Tea was introduced from England in 1720 and became the "darling" of the women. "Almost every little tradesman's wife must sit sipping tea for an hour or more in the morning and it may be again in the afternoon. The first coffee-break was a tea-break. They talk of bestowing 30-40 shillings upon a tea equipage. There is the silver spoon, silver tongs, and many other trinkets." Rebecca arrived just in time for tea.

The first child born in Sutton was Abigail Marsh in 1721. She was living in 1793, "having had four husbands."

This is a convenient place to present some facts about Benjamin Marsh which are of importance to our family. I believe that he had a profound influence on Samuel Carriel 4, our ancestor; and that to this man of long ago, the family is deeply indebted and should be grateful.

1. On 3-26-1727 the Town voted to call Rev. David Hall at a salary of £100 in province bills or the equivalent. Benjamin Marsh was on the committee representing the Town. Values were carefully defined. Sixteen shillings of paper money equal to one ounce of silver; day labor 3s. 6d. per day; "beaf 3 pence half penny per pound; Indian corn at 4 shillings and wheat at 8 shillings per buchel." The minutes were signed by Benjamin Marsh, Town Clerk.

2. "Voted 1730 to keep a school in sd. town for this present year for four months.....to Lern the children & youth to Rede and Wright English, in 4 places in said Town (viz) one month in the Town plot and 3 months at 3 places in the Town, one month at a place."

3. May 17, 1731. "The Town chose Ins(tractor) John Stockwell and Lut. Benjamin Marsh for Trustee for Sutton's parte of ye £60,000 land money."

4. "Dec. ye 20th, 1731. The committee chosen to seat the meeting house made its report." The report of such a committee on 5-31-1745 reveals the plan. "Having respect to age and real and personal estate....The Front seat was most honored. The second seat (pew) was equal to the first seat in the front gallery. Leut. Benjamin Marsh with 9 others "ye fore (front) seat. Samuel Carrel with 9 others "ye fore seat up in the gallery". Daniel Carrel and Benjamin Marsh Jr. with nine others "ye second seat in ye front gallery". This indicates that Samuel was a property owner. But where his property was I have not discovered.

5. 1733. "Voted that Benjamin Marsh (and 2 others) shall be a commity to Call Deacon Perceval (and 5 others)

to an a Compt (account) for taken money out of ye Town Treasury without order from ye Town in ye year 31 and 32." In 1733 Samuel Carriel was a selectman of Sutton. Selectmen were aldermen, members of the City Council.

Feb. 26, 1742. "A blazing star or Comet appeared last week.... What changes it portends who can tell; perhaps some great devastation of the British nation. Ye Lord preserve us." On June 21, 1744, war was declared at Boston by England against France.

6. "Nov. 18, 1745 a Com., Mr. Benjamin Woodbury, Capt. Carter, Benjamin Marsh, were authorized by the Town to make sale of the school lands...."

7. May 10, 1746. "These may certifie whome it may concern yt Mr. John Gibbs has declared to me yt he believes ye Baptist Religion to be Rightest...." Even with narrowness of belief there was freedom of conscience. Until the division of the Town into two parishes the Town voted the minister's salary. The last such appropriation was in May 1743. A record of May 19, 1756, says David Hall was pastor of First Church of Christ, James Wellman of Second Church of Christ and Benjamin Marsh Elder of ye Baptist Church of Christ.

8. "A Town Meeting of March 4, 1765, called to see if the Town will divide the money, the ministerial land was sold for, between the two parishes and also allow Elder Marsh society their portion." This must mean that Benjamin Marsh was the leader in forming the Baptist church, of which he was for many years the pastor.

The Carriel family through Samuel benefitted from the influence of Benjamin Marsh. Samuel's father and grandfather, Nathaniel 3 and 2, left something to be desired. Marsh took Samuel and Daniel out of Salem to Sutton, Mass. The family record which before that was mediocre and obscure rose afterwards to higher levels.

In the old records of Congregational Church, Sutton, I found the following: "1732 Mary (French) wife of Daniel Carriel". That was the year George Washington was born. "1742 Rebecca (Elliott) wife of Samuel Carriel, Senior (4) (dismissed by letter)." 1743 - "Samuel Carriel Jr. (5) Anna (Easton) his wife, from First Church of Beverley, Mass. "They were married 5-2-1742." 1757 - "Nathaniel Carriel (5) Jane his first wife (Jane Dwight). 3-2-1766 Jonathan Carriel, Elizabeth Greenwood his wife admitted to full communion." 7-2-1769 - "Nathaniel Carriel 2nd (son of Nathaniel 5). 8-4-1771 "Bridget Prime, 2nd wife of Nathaniel Carriel." Jane Dwight died 2-4-1772 leaving Nathaniel 5 with seven children, one a sucking babe." Nathaniel Carriel married Bridget Prime 12-29-1772. Sept. 22, 1771 "Deborah wife of Nathaniel Carriel 2nd." "July 1801 about 100 members." "Rebecca (Goulding) 3rd wife of Nathaniel Carriel." "1809 Zeviah Carriel". "1821 Polly, widow of Timothy".

The above church records are incomplete. It was New England custom that baptism followed soon after birth. These Carriels were baptised elsewhere. It is strange that dates of their deaths are not given. Marriages are not recorded because, like baptisms, they happened elsewhere. Though Samuel Carriel 4 was assigned "ye fore seat up in the gallery" on Dec. 20, 1731, there is no record of his ever joining this church or of his being dismissed. I think that means that he went to the Baptist Church with Benjamin Marsh. Samuel brought his bride to Sutton in the fall of 1719. Her record in the Congregational Book is as follows:

"1742

"Rebecca, wife of Samuel, Sen.
(dismissed by letter)"

Comparison with other records seems to indicate that she joined this church in 1742, and at some later date, not indicated, was "dismissed by letter." When dismissed, Rebecca, I think, went to the Baptist Church, where Samuel was. But Samuel's sons, Samuel Jr. and Jonathan, and their wives, Anna and Elizabeth, stayed in the New England Meeting House. Nathaniel Carriel 5 and his wife, Jane Dwight, did not join till 1757. Jane's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dwight, had moved away and had been dismissed to the Church in Dedham in 1755. Probably they influenced Jane and she her husband. Though the three wives of Nathaniel 5, our ancestor, are recorded as members of this church, Jane, Bridget Prime, and Rebecca, the last name of his third wife, Gould, is not given nor is she mentioned on the large upright slab in the cemetery, but the first two are.

It is said in The History of Sutton that in those days "They walked to church or rode horseback, father in the saddle, mother on a postillion behind, perhaps holding a baby in her arms. Some rode in two-wheeled or four-wheeled conveyances, and some in ox carts."

All men, 25 to 35 years old, wore wigs, and between 1780 and 1800 wigs were very fashionable. They had one for week days and one for Sunday. Their hair was shaved off to accommodate the wig. The Sunday wigs were showy and expensive. In Church wigs were taken off and replaced by a knit cap of linen in summer and of wool in winter.

In The History of Sutton (V. 1) our family genealogy begins with Samuel Carriel 4, "ancestry unknown". It was unknown to the author of that history. We find that he came to Sutton with one of the first three families, Benjamin Marsh, in 1716, was assigned a pew in Congregational Church in 1731, was a seletman in 1733 and that his wife, Rebecca Elliott, joined the church in 1742. Though not much is said about him in the History, all that is said is good. We owe to Samuel Carriel 4 the correct spelling of our family name, Carriel, and a rise on the ladder of life, as seen in his children. The record of his death I have not

found, nor his grave in the cemetery near the Town Hall. The Town Clerk of Sutton writes, "I can find no record of his (Samuel's) death in Sutton."

THE FIFTH GENERATION - The Children of Samuel Carriel 4
and his Wife, Rebecca

1. Rebecca Carriel 5. She must have been born c. 1720, though the record of her birth, like that of our ancestor, Aaron Carriel 6, I did not find. She married Jan. 14, 1742, Benjamin Marsh, Jr. They must have attended the Baptist Church, as their names are not in the Congregational book. Though many vital statistics give Carriel as one spelling of the name, her marriage is the earliest instance of it in the records. Benjamin Marsh was six years old when his parents and Samuel and Daniel Carriel moved to Sutton. This was another tie with the Marsh family. She was Benjamin Jr.'s second wife. She died 8-4-1805.

2. Ebenezer Carriel 5 - must have died young.

3. Samuel Carriel, Jr. 5 was born c. 1722. He married Anna Easton 5-4-1742, and was killed Dec. 1756 in the French and Indian War. They joined Congregational Church, Sutton, in 1743.

4. Nathaniel Carriel 5 (Sam.4, Nath.3,2, M1), our ancestor, was born Jan. 23, 1724. His marriage to Jane Dwight Oct. 11, 1752 connected our family with their most illustrious forebears. Jane was born Nov. 24, 1733. Her father, Samuel Dwight, was a farmer who was born c. 1703 and came to Sutton in March 1730. His home on the Boston Road, near the center of town, still stands, as does the home that Nathaniel built for Jane just beyond it on land conveyed to Nathaniel by Samuel Dwight.

This house is shown in the Picture Section, No. 3. The room on the left has been added. The original house had ten rooms, two in front and three in rear, upstairs and down. A large fireplace was once in the front hall. I visited the house 8-24-1940 and with Becca in 1957.

The second volume of Descendants of Timothy Dwight, with its 8105 Dwights, belonged to Henry F. Carriel, M.D., and is now mine. Among the many names is that of Timothy Dwight, who graduated from Yale when seventeen and was President of Yale 1795-1817.

5. Abigail Carriel. She was born 1-22-1728 and married Ebenezer Gould 9-20-1744.

6. Sarah Carriel, born 6-25-1728, married John Blanchard 12-19-1765. "The house next to Benjamin Marsh (map in Picture Section, No. 2) was first owned, it is supposed, by a

Mr. Blanchard, who - it is said - married a Miss Carriel, who served his mother as a nurse when he was born; but being so much older than he, he finally left her and went to Vermont."

7-8. Joseph and Mary 5, twins, b. 1-3-1732. She died young. He m. Judith Chase 11-12-1761 and d. 8-19-1803.

9. Jonathan Carriel 5, b. 5-28-1734. Town Meeting Minutes of 1776: "Capt. Jonathan Carriel, Capt. Bartholomew Woodbury (and 5 others)...were chosen as a committee of Correspondence, Inspection & Safety for the present year." He married Elizabeth Greenwood 11-25-1756.

A Town Meeting was called July 5, 1779, to see what to do about inflation. On Dec. 4, 1780, the town gave permission to pay the rate in grain: Corn £12 per buchel, rice £18 per buchel. I paid \$1.00 for five francs in France in 1910. Recently I saw that the present exchange was 500 francs for \$1.00. The same inflation here would make \$1.00 worth one cent! In 1780 we find frequent records like this: "Voted to raise the sum of £53,500 to pay men in the Continental service". Their experience with inflation should be a warning to us. At par value £12 a buchel for corn would be \$58.38!

"The place where Geo. Putnam now lives was built by Jonathan Carriel. It was later occupied by Dr. James Free-land; then bought by Daniel Marble. After Mr. Marble's death, it was owned by Darius Putnam. It now belongs to his heirs." The house burned. When I saw the place nothing remained but a cellar hole.

Jonathan Carriel was a Captain in Col. Josiah Whitney's regiment, "raised for the defense of Boston". His significance in the Carriel story is that he was the first Carriel in Maine. He moved to Union, Maine, in June, 1796, and I understand, his descendants still live there. They spell the family name Carroll. Samuel 4 was the first Carriel in Sutton, Mass.; Benjamin 3 (Nath. 2) was first, I think, of Carriels in Hopkinton or Carryls, and Amos 5 (Nath.4.3.2.M1) was first of the Carrolls in Connecticut.

10. John Carriel 5, b. 4-13-1736; m. Tamar King 12-12-1765. Tamar's father, Henry King, was representative in the General Court, and on 1-11-1773 was instructed to make "humble and urgent" protest to his Majesty. He was many times a representative in the legislature and a delegate to the Provincial Congress. Years ago I saw the house in Sutton where John and Tamar lived when he answered the Lexington alarm. They were too late. The British had left Lexington and Concord. But John must have been one of the 16,000 who marched to defend Boston; and so was Jonathan. When John left for

Lexington, Hannah, his oldest child, was six and John, his second child, was ten months old. Whether Tamar duly appreciated his patriotism is not told.

The house where John lived is No. 2 on the map of Sutton shown in the Picture Section, No. 2. The History of Sutton, (V. 1), says of John Carriel's later years: "Between Sherman's and the new road to Manchaug stood an old gamble-roofed house owned and occupied by John Carriel. He was a very eccentric man, who used to go to Boston with his team that sometimes consisted of a steer and cow yoked together. He became quite lame and used to ride on the neap (tongue) of his wagon. On his way home one night he lost off one of the hind wheels, and the axle-tree dragged on the ground the rest of the way. He became so lame that he had to work sitting. He would hoe in the fields and thresh in the barn, sitting in a chair. He is remembered as walking with a wooden shovel for a staff."

11. Hannah Carriel, b. 7-10-1738. Rebecca Elliott, Samuel's first wife, was the mother of Rebecca, Ebenezer, Samuel Jr., Nathaniel (our ancestor), Abigail, Sarah, and the twins, Joseph and Mary. But life for the twins meant death for Rebecca. After five months Samuel married Abigail Greenslate, who was the mother of Jonathan, John and Hannah.

THE SIXTH GENERATION - The Children of Nathaniel Carriel 5 and his Wife, Jane Dwight

1. Peter Carriel 6, b. 11-14-1753 and d. 12-10-1754.

2. Anna Carriel 6, b. 12-16-1755; m. Micah Putnam of Sutton 5-26-1774. They moved to Paris Hill, N.Y., where she died c. 1790. Micah Putnam was a son of Nathan Putnam, who was a great grandfather of Mrs. Daniel Smith. Mr. Daniel Smith is a descendant of Rebecca Carriel who married Benjamin Marsh, Jr. She is organist of Sutton Congregational Church and the day we attended service in 1957 she broadcast my last hymn. While we were there she entertained us twice for dinner. Her mother, Mrs. Florence Freeland, was librarian when I first visited Sutton; and both of them have been most kind and helpful with the History of Sutton and location of former Carriel homes.

Anna and Micah Putnam had two children in Sutton:

1) Rebecca Putnam, b. 10-3-1774, and 2) Timothy Putnam, b. 4-7-1776.

3. Jane Carriel 6, b. 5-1-1758. She married Andrew Dodge of Dudley, Mass., 5-8-1777, and died in Montpelier, Vt.

4. Rachel Carriel 6, b. 8-15-1760, and married Josiah Prime of Swansea, N.H., b. 2-20-1760.

5. Timothy Carriel 6, b. 2-1-1763, baptized 3-6-1763. He married his cousin, Mary Carriel, daughter of Jonathan Carriel, Nathaniel's brother. Timothy inherited the home on Boston Road from his father, Nathaniel 5; Timothy's heirs sold it to Mr. Stephen Cummings, who married Betty Carriel, daughter of Timothy.

6. Aaron Carriel 6, our ancestor, (Nath.5, Sam.4, Nath.3.2., M1). He was born 3-9-1765. He married Sally Woodbury on 5-11-1784. She was born 5-27-1764 and baptized 3-17-1765. She was the youngest daughter of Bartholomew Woodbury of Sutton and Greenwood.

"Bartholomew Woodbury was a descendant of John Page Woodbury, who was born c. 1579 in Somersetshire, England. He was one of the leaders of the Dorchester Co. which arrived at Glouster, Mass. in Feb. or March 1623-24, and c. 1626 this colony moved to Salem. After the arrival of John Endicott as head of the Colony of Mass. Bay with an interfering charter, there was a conflict of authority known as "ye Jarre", which resulted in the continuance of Endicott as Governor and the leaders of the Dorchester Co. as a Council; and the signature of John Woodbury follows that of Endicott in subsequent official documents." "In June 1628 he returned from England with a charter, granted 5-4-1629, under which this Colony of Mass. was governed for 55 years." "He was chosen Lord High Constable at Salem 9-28-1630, the only one holding the office and was the first officer ever elected in America. He was Deputy from 1635 to 1639, and as such, when Endicott on behalf of Col. John Humphrey, presented a motion to the General Court to set off some lands on the Marblehead side of Forest River for the erection of a college, which was the precursor of Harvard University, he was one of a committee of six appointed to view the land." "He was assessor of Salem 1639-40, Treasurer 1640-41, Selectman 1636-41, when he died. He was one of the Council of the Governor, and the surveyor of the Colony, who laid out the boundaries of the early towns. Though 52 spellings have been recorded, his name is spelled Woodbury in the Domesday Book, 1086. Four coats of arms have been granted, the earliest in 1325 and the crest in 1484. But the family were entirely of Saxon yeomanry without Norman blood or any titles of nobility."

Aaron 6 and Sally Carriel and family moved to Croydon, N.H., in 1800 and to Charlestown, N.H., in 1801-2. He died at Charlestown 1-18-1834 and she died 9-9-1840.

7. Rebecca Carriel 6, b. 5-3-1767, baptized 5-31-1767, m. Stephen Rich of Sutton. Later they moved to Marshfield, Vt., and she died 4-7-1852.

8. Phebe Carriel 6, baptized 8-15-1771, m. John Woodbury (b. 3-30-1767) on 11-26-1789. He was a son of Capt. Woodbury. He died suddenly in 1833 at Royalton, Vt.

Jane Dwight Carriel died Feb. 4, 1772, leaving Nathaniel with seven motherless children. Anna was 17, Jane 14, Rachel 12, Timothy 9, Aaron (our ancestor) 7, Rebecca 5, and Phebe was five months and 18 days. Soon after Jane's death Nathaniel Carriel moved to a house on Putnam Hill Road with his motherless brood. (This house is shown as No. 5 in the Picture Section, No. 2 - Map of Sutton). Rachel had married a Josiah Prime of Swansea, N.H. I believe that Bridget Prime was his mother. On Aug. 4, 1771, she joined the Congregational Church in Sutton; and on Dec. 29, 1772, married Nathaniel Carriel. I judge that this marriage was not happy. The History of Sutton, V. 1, says, "She hanged herself in the attic with yarn of her own spinning; the nail was driven so lightly that it came out when she was taken down; several of the Prime family committed suicide."

Of the house on Putnam Hill Road where Nathaniel and Bridget Prime lived the History of Sutton, V. 1, says: "The estate containing 93 acres, now owned by Herman A. Kimmel, was originally owned by Nathaniel Carriel, who built the old long roofed house, taken down by his successor, Josiah Dodge, who bought the place of the Carriel heirs in 1818, and married Nathaniel's daughter, Huldah."

Children of Nathaniel 5 by his second wife, Bridget Prime:

9. ____? - Records say Huldah was Bridget's second child.

10. Huldah Carriel 6, b. 2-23-1776; m. Josiah Dodge 5-24-1796, and died on her wedding day, 5-24-1858.

11. Nathaniel Carriel 6, b. 6-7-1790; m. Lucy Whiting, daughter of Paul Whiting of Dedham. Three children.

12. Polly Carriel 6, b. 12-7-1794; m. Palmer Marble, son of Stephen Marble. Had several children.

13. Phebe Carriel 6, b. 10-27-1801; m. Tyler Putnam 11-23-1820, son of Archibald and Phebe Putnam of Sutton. Phebe, the eighth child, baptized 8-15-1771, who married John Woodbury, must have died before this Phebe was born. It was customary to name a later child for one who had previously died.

Nathaniel is mentioned a number of times in the Town Meeting Minutes. In 1770 he was named on a committee of five to provide a workhouse. Sutton joined in the preparation for war. On July 25, 1774, the Town Meeting voted £42 10s to buy ammunition. It was voted to renounce the use of tea and

to publish the names of users in order to avoid dealing with them. It was voted that minute men be provided with bayonets, etc. agreeable to advice of the Continental Congress, that all between 16-60 years be so equipped."

Many items in the Town Meeting Minutes concerned the Committee on Correspondence and Inspection. Sometimes the word Safety was added. Jonathan Carriel was on this committee (3-3-1776) and Nathaniel Carriel (3-2-1782). The Committee on Correspondence, Inspection and Safety was the publicity and promotion committee and the connecting link between the local towns and the colonies. It was these committees that changed a protest here and there into a rebellion of thirteen united colonies. The local committees were directed by the Boston Committee under John Adams. One of the riders who spread the news was Paul Revere. When Boston harbor was closed by the British, he rode to Philadelphia. Sheep, rice and money came from Philadelphia, Charleston, S.C., etc. News of rebellion went out. Pledges of loyalty and contributions came back. In this correspondence among the Colonies, Williamsburg suggested a Continental Congress, which later met in Philadelphia.

Along with this political agitation, Congregationalists and Presbyterians united in committees to promote "a church without a bishop and a government without a king".

After news of Lexington, the die was cast. The monument to Capt. John Parker on Lexington Common stands on the line where some sixty Americans faced 800 British. The British fired first. Seven Americans were killed and nine wounded. The smoke from the British volley hid them and when the Americans returned the volley, two British were slightly wounded. After a second volley by the British, the Americans withdrew across a swamp to higher ground. The whole engagement lasted only 20 or 25 minutes. But those sixty had fired "the shot heard round the world". Like a clap of thunder it reverberated through the Colonies and within days 16,000 Americans marched to defend Boston. John, son of Samuel, and Jonathan, his brother, and probably many other Carriels were in that army.

"Feb. 3, 1776, our people mustered ye companies and raised 24 more soldiers than asked, who set off today for ye camp."

On Apr. 10, 1780, Nathaniel Carriel had been appointed on the committee to settle with the men who enlisted for nine months. He probably saw that no settlement was made. In 1782 and 1784 he was on the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety.

The big event for Sutton right after the Revolution was Shays' Rebellion. Shays was a Captain at Bunker Hill, Ticonderoga, Stony Point and Saratoga. He was leader of Shays'

Rebellion 1786-7. Like the Revolution itself, Shays' Rebellion was caused by financial injustice. A soldier might return home after fighting for his country and have his home taken from him by mortgage or be imprisoned for debt. Nathaniel, who was appointed on the committee to settle with these men saw that no just settlement was made. Men were not unwilling to pay their debt; because of inflation they were not able to pay. Among the farmers of western Massachusetts there was deep resentment against lawyers of Boston and men on the coast. Some foreclosures were forcibly prevented by mobs. A meeting of protest against unjust laws was held the third Tuesday of March in Worcester. Deacon Willis Hall of Sutton presided. The Massachusetts Spy of Worcester said of this meeting:

"When the loose mountain trembles from on high
Shall gravitation cease while Sutton passes by?"

As a Town Sutton opposed this movement and called for a showdown; "who would support good government and endeavor to pay taxes and to suppress all mobs."

The Town Meeting of Sutton on May 12, 1785, petitioned the General Court to have a committee visit Sutton. Taxes "according to our least valuation, had not been paid". Whether the matter was settled with justice for all I do not know. One thing we already knew is confirmed: the Carriels are an independent "breed of cats". We find this in the record: "Nathaniel Carriel, Daniel Greenwood, Jedediah Barton, Follansbe Chase, Bartholomew Woodbury, John Pierce, Asa Goodell, Stephen Marsh, and Noah Stockwell also took the oath of allegiance. All had been Shays men."

One result of Shays' Rebellion was this: it revealed the need of a strong central government. The debate on adoption of the Constitution was fierce in Massachusetts. But on Feb. 6, 1788, by a vote of 187 to 168, Massachusetts became the sixth state to ratify the Constitution. The personal intervention of George Washington, the mass meeting in Boston called by Paul Revere, and perhaps the influence of Shays' Rebellion, finally tipped the scales.

Sutton, Massachusetts, once the home of many Carriels, now has not one. After the record of Rebecca Goulding, Nathaniel's third wife, the Congregational Book has only two Carriel records: "1809 Zeviah Carriel", (who she was I do not know) and, "1821 Polly, widow of Timothy". He was the fifth child of Nathaniel and Jane (Dwight) Carriel. With Polly the Carriel record in Sutton comes to an end. The line of sons died out or moved away and the daughters handed down other names. Except for the records of her history and the graves of her cemetery, the Carriel name in Sutton has disappeared.

At the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., ("Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War"), I found this list of Carriels who were in the Revolutionary War. I give this list as there printed, without knowing how many are mentioned more than once or how related to our line. Some I knew I indicated, like Aaron:

1. Carrel, Aaron 6, Sutton (Nath.5, Sam.4, Nath.3.2.M1) Private. Capt. Reuben Davies" Co. Col. Luke Drury's Reg. detached 7-17-1781, discharged 11-1-1781; service 3 mos. reported marched 7-25-1781. Aaron arrived at West Point 8-1-1781. (In 1780 Benedict Arnold had accepted command of West Point with the intention of betraying it for £20,000 if successful, £10,000 if he failed. Sept. 21, 1780, he met with John Andre, whose capture revealed Arnold's treachery. He escaped to the British lines. As their Brigadier General he made devastating raids in Virginia and in Connecticut, his native state, where he burned New London.)
2. Carrel, Benjamin. Walpole. Private. Return dated Roxbury 9-6-1775. (This may be the eighth child of John and Provided (Southwick) Carrel, bp. 6-26-1748.)
3. Carrel, Edward. Cook. (An Edward Carrill was son of John and Susannah Carrel, bp. 12-8-1754.)
4. Carrel, James. Marblehead. Seaman, "Morning Star"; 5'7", complexion light.
5. Carrel, John. Marblehead. Sailor. "Despatch". 22 yrs., 5'6". Complexion light.
6. Carrel, John. Woburn. Continental army of Middlesex Co. (May be John Carrel 5 (Sam.4, Nath.3.2.M1), tenth child of Samuel and Rebecca. This also may refer to him: "Private, John Drury's Co. Col. Ezra Wood's Regt. Enlisted June 6, 1778. Discharged Feb. 10, 1779. Service 8 mos. 4 days at North River, N.Y. Enlistment 8 mos."
7. Carrel, Joseph. Private. Marched to Bristol, R.I., on the alarm 12-8-1776. (May be Joseph 5 (Sam.4, Nath.3.2.M1).
8. Josiah Carrel. Private. Service 14 days. Rhode Is.
9. Carrel, Nathaniel. Private. Service 8-18-1777 -- 10-29-1777. Marched from Worcester Co. Aug. 16, 1777. (Must be our ancestor, Nathaniel 5 (Sam.4, Nath.3.2.,M1).
10. Carrel, Patrick, Sudbury. Middlesex Co.
11. Carrel, Robert. Res(ident) Marblehead. 1st Lieu. Schooner "Terrible". Age 24, 5 feet, 6 inches. Complexion light.

12. Carrel, Thos. Charlton. 5 feet, 9 inches. Complexion, hair, black.
13. Carrel, Thos. Dudley. Private. "Enlistment during war."
14. Carrel, Thos. Sturbridge. Private.
15. Carrel, Thos. Private. Served R. Is.
16. Carrel, Aaron. (Must be Aaron 6 (Nath.5, Sam.4, Nath.3.2.M1), our ancestor).
17. Carrel, Bartholomew. Private. (May have been Bartholomew 5 (Dan.4, Nath.3.2.M1), third child of Daniel and Mary French.)
18. Carrill, Benjamin. (May be No. 2 above.) Walpole.
19. Carrell, Benjamin. Muster Roll dated Boston 5-14-1778.
20. Carrell, Edward. Private. Marblehead.
21. Carrell, Edward. Private. Pay abstract for travel allowance from Saratoga home. (In Marblehead V.S. Births Vol. 1, p. 89, is an Edward, son of John and Susannah, bp. Dec. 8, 1754. C.R. 3).
22. Carrell, Edward. Surgeon's 2nd Mate. Brigandine "Freedom".
23. Carrell, Elias. Coast Guard.
24. Carrell, Henry. Col. John Park's reg. 1778.
25. Carrell, Jesse. Private. Enlistment 3 yrs. Uxbridge.
26. Carrell, John. Boston. Private. Credited to Sudbury. Service 2-17-1777 to 12-31-1779.
27. Carrell, John. Age 26, 5 feet, 6 inches. Complexion brown. Boston.
28. Carrell, John. Concord.
29. Carrell, John. Enlistment 3 mos. Scarborough.
30. Carrell, John. Private. Private on main guard under Lieut. Col. Loumnie Balkwin 7-3-1775.

31. Carrell, John. Order for bounty coat or equivalent 11-9-1775. (May have been John 5 (Sam4, Nath.3.2.M1) b. 4-13-1736.)
32. Carrell, John. Private. Wages Sept.-Dec. 1776. Wages Salem 3-18-1777 signed by Widow Mary Carrell. Reported Deceased.
33. Carrell, John. Seaman. State Sloop, "Winthrop". A John 6 (Amos 5, Nath.4.3.2.M1) was the second child of Amos and Mary Smith. b. 1734. Another John 5 (Sam.4, Nath.3.2.M1) b. 4-13-1736.
34. Carrell, Joseph. Sergeant. "Marched July 28, 1780, on an alarm at R. Is." (May be Jos. 5 (Sam.4, Nath.3.2.M1) who married Judith Chase.
35. Carrell, Joshua. Marched to R. Is. on alarm of 7-30-1780. Service 11 days.
36. Carrell, Patrick. Danvers. Private. Marched on the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775. Service 2 days.
37. Carrell, Thos. Dudley. Private. Col. Ebenezer Leonard's (4) reg.
38. Carrell, Wm. Danvers. Age 16. 5 feet, 4 inches, complexion dark, hair dark. Farmer. Enlistment 3 years. Served 2 yrs. as corp(oral).
39. Carrell, Wm. Cambridge. Enlisted 5-19-1779. Service 2 mos. 5 d. with guards at and about Boston.
40. Carriel, John. Surgeon's mate. Worcester Co. Service Northern Dep't. (Must be John 5 (Sam.4, Nath.3.2.M1) who answered the Lexington alarm.)
41. Carriel, John. North River, N.Y. Enlistment 8 mos.
42. Carriel, Jonathan. Lieut. Muster Roll dated Aug. 1, 1775. Enlisted Apr. 24, 1775. "Reported as having command of Capt. Daggett's Co." "Also Capt. Col. Josiah Whitney's reg." "Regiment raised for defense of Boston." Service fr(om) Apr. 11, 1776, 4 d. before marching. Camp at _____. Jonathan 5 (Sam.4, Nath.3.2.M1), ancestor of Carriels of Union, Me.
43. Carriel, Nathaniel. Sutton. Private. Private Col. Dike's regiment. (Same as No. 9. Our ancestor, Nathaniel 5, (Sam.4., Nath.3.2., M1).

44. Carriel, Philip. Hadley. In the list of Americans committed to Old Mill Prison, England, during the war. Ship "Lyon" taken 6-29-1781. Com. Oct. (Among 5 names is Philip Carroll, Boston.)

45. Carriel, Thomas. Order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated 12-26-1775.

You will note that Nos. 1-17 are spelled "Carrel"; No. 18, "Carrill"; Nos. 19-39, "Carrell"; Nos. 40-45, "Carriel"; and No. 44 in England is spelled "Carroll". I think that most of these at least are of our clan. How many references are to the same person we do not know.

We are connected with the following long list of ancestors, through Jane Dwight Carriel, wife of Nathaniel Carriel 5 (Sam.4, Nath.3.2.M1); and for knowledge of it we are indebted to Miss Marguerite Flick of Dubuque, Ia. and New York City:

1. Charlemagne, King of the Francs and Holy Roman Emperor, born Apr. 2, 742, died 810, who by his wife, Hildegarde of Suabia, had

2. Pepin, King of Lombardy, and Italy, born 776, died 810, who by his wife, Bertha, daughter of William, Count of Toulouse, had

3. Bernard, King of Lombardy, died 818, whose son

4. Pepin was deprived of the throne of Italy by the Emperor, Louis le Debonair. His son

5. Pepin de Senlis de Valois, Count Berengarius of Bretagne, was living in 893. His daughter,

6. Poppa, married Rollo the Dane, also called Rolf the Walker, first Duke of Normandy, who died in 932 and whose tomb and effigy are in the Cathedral at Rouen. Their son

7. William Longsword, second Duke of Normandy and Duke of Aquitaine, died 942. By his wife, Espriota, daughter of Hubert, Count of Senlis, he had

8. Richard the Fearless, third Duke of Normandy, born 933, died 996. He was the father of

9. Geoffrey, Count of Eu and Brionne in Normandy in 996, who was the father of

10. Gislebert Crispin, Count of Eu and Brionne, whose oldest son was

1169822

11. Richard Fitzgilbert, born before 1035, who became Grand Justiciar of England. He accompanied William the Conqueror to England and later held seventeen lordships or manors. That of Clare in Suffolk became his chief seat. He was styled Richard de Clare and his descendants Earls of Clare. He fell in battle with the Welch in 1090. His son was

12. Gilbert de Tonebrugge, second Earl of Clare, born before 1066, died in 1114 or 1117. His oldest son was

13. Richard Fitzgilbert de Clare, born before 1105, slain by the Welch Apr. 15, 1136, married Adeliza, daughter of Ranulph, Earl of Chester. They were the parents of

14. Roger de Clare, born before 1116, succeeded his brother, Gilbert, when he died without issue in 1151. In 1164 he assisted with the Constitution of Clarendon, was known as "the good Earl of Hertford," because of his piety and munificence to the Church. He died in 1173, leaving by his wife, Maud, daughter of James de St. Hillary, a son

15. Richard de Clare, 6th (?) Earl of Clare and Fourth Earl of Hertford, one of the 25 sureties for Magna Carta. He was present at the coronation of Kings Richard and John, Sept. 3, 1189, and May 27, 1199, respectively, and died 1217. He married Amice, Countess of Gloucester. Among their children was

16. Maude Clare, who married Roger de Lacy (or Lacie) of Pontefract (Pomfret) Castle in Yorkshire and Halton Castle in Cheshire and hereditary Constable of Chester. He was descended from Sieur Ilbert de Lacy, (The name is from Lasey in the present arrondissement of Vire in Normandy) who fought at Hastings and was granted Pontefract by the Conqueror. Roger distinguished himself at the siege of Acre as a crusader under Richard Coeur de Lion, rescued the besieged Earl of Chester from the Welch by a clever ruse and is most renowned for his gallant defense of the famous chateau Gaillard. Apparently, he suggested Hugo de Lacy as the hero of Sir Walter Scott's The Betrothed. He died in 1211. Their son

17. John de Lacy succeeded to the paternal honors and became first Earl of Lincoln. Lincoln's Inn was built by his grandson. He was one of the leaders of the northern barons in the rising against King John, which led to the granting of Magna Charta, and was named one of the 25 Conservators or Sureties and appointed to see to its enforcement in Yorkshire and Nottingham. From the thirteenth century came two great advances in English liberty: one was the Magna Charta, the other was the beginning of the House of Commons. Reckless in levying taxes, John was especially enraged at the North England Barons who refused money for his war with France to claim Norman lands. On May 5, 1215, the Barons renounced

allegiance to the King and marched toward London. They met with the King at Runnymede. Twenty-five Sureties were chosen to see that the King kept his promises. One of them was Baron John de Lacy, our ancestor, whose castle at Pontefract was about 21 miles southwest of York. John immediately repudiated the Magna Charta on the ground that he was coerced. On Aug. 24, 1215, Pope Innocent III declared the Charter null and void. Upon the succession of King Henry III, he went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and died in 1240 and is buried in the Cistercian Abbey of Stanlaw in Cheshire. He married Margaret, daughter of his fellow crusader, Robert de Quincy, and granddaughter of the Magna Charta Surety, Saire de Quincy. Their daughter

18. Idonea (Alice) Lacy was educated at Windsor Castle with the daughters of King Henry III, and her brother, Edmund, second Earl of Lincoln, married a cousin of the Queen. Idonea married Sir Geoffrey de Dutton, Baron of Nether Tabley and Warburton Manors, Cheshire. Their son

19. Geoffrey de Dutton, who died in 1277, had a daughter

20. Margaret Dutton, who married Sir Nicholas de Leicester, who died 1295, steward to Henry de Lacy, third Earl of Lincoln, and had a son

21. Roger de Leycester, lord of Nether Tabley and Westhale Manors, who lived at Westhale Manor House and died there c. 1349; their son

22. Nicholas de Leycester, lord of the same and other manors in Cheshire, who died 1352, by his wife, Mary, daughter of William de Mobberley of Cheshire, had a daughter

23. Elizabeth Leycester, married to William le Mainwaring, who died c. 1364. Their son

24. Randle de Mainwaring died 1456, married in 1392 Margery, daughter of Hugh de Venables, and had

25. Ralph de Mainwaring, died 1474, who married Margaret Savage, and had a daughter

26. Margaret Mainwaring, who married Randall le Grosvenor, who died c. 1510, and had

27. Randall Le Grosvenor, died 1558, who married in 1500 Ann, daughter of Richard Charlton of Apley, Salop, and had as their fourth child

28. Elizabeth Grosvenor, wife of Thomas Bulkley of Woore, (died 1591), son of William, Lord of Oakley (a descendant of Robert, Lord of the Manor of Bulkley, Cheshire, who died in 1216, and his wife, Beatrice Hill. Their son

29. Rev. Edward Bulkley, D.D., Rector of Odell, Bedfordshire (died 1621), who married Olive Irby (died 1615) of Lincolnshire, and had

30. Rev. Peter Bulkley, B.D., born at Odell on the River Ouse Jan. 31, 1583, died at Concord, Mass., in 1659. He was a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, from which he had received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and succeeded his father as Rector of Odell, where he enjoyed a rich benefice and estate and was a zealous preacher of evangelical truth for twenty years with great success, till at length he was silenced by Archbishop Laude for non-conformity. This resulted in his emigration in 1634-35 to Cambridge, New England. Soon after he led a company of men farther up into the woods and became the founder and first minister of Concord, Mass. Two of his manuscripts are preserved in the Library of American Antiquarian Society, and his will is in the records of Middlesex Co., Mass. By his first wife, Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Allen, he had

31. Rev. Edward Bulkley, born 1614, died 1696, at St. Cath. College, Cambridge, and later succeeded his father at Concord. He was minister of First Church, Boston, in 1635. He married Lucian by whom he had

32. Hon. Peter Bulkley, born 1-3-1641, and died 1688, graduated at Harvard 1660. Major in the colonial militia, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Deputies for ten years, and in 1676, when a state of affairs existed in the government of England very threatening to the welfare of the colony, was sent with William Stoughton to England to represent an address to the King and plead the cause of the colony. He remained there for that purpose in various negotiations for three years before returning to Massachusetts. In 1667 he married Rebecca Wheeler, daughter of St. Joseph Wheeler, who was the son of Capt. Thomas Wheeler of Concord. Their son

33. Capt. Joseph Bulkley, born Sept. 7, 1760, married in 1713 Silence Jeffrey (nee Kean), widow of a Captain in the British navy, by whom he had a daughter

34. Jane Bulkley, born at Concord 1714, died c. 1757. She married 12-23-1731 Samuel Dwight of Sutton, Mass., whose daughter

35. Jane Dwight, born 11-24-1733, married Ensign Nathaniel Carriel of Sutton, Mass. 10-11-1752. She died 2-11-1772. I could find no record of his ever having been in the navy. But in the British army an ensign was one who carried the flag. In the Revolution he carried the flag of his company, or regiment, and the title stayed with him. In our line of ancestors he carries the flag clear back to Charlemagne!

The proof that the line is genuine, at least from No. 17, Baron John de Lacy, is the invitation received ten years ago to join "Magna Charta Barons". But that is no insinuation that the descent, Nos. 1-16, is not also genuine. The Magna Charta Barons are interested in tracing descent from men who helped to bring about the Magna Charta. The Encyclopedia Britannica (Edition 1910) under "Lincoln, Earls of" tells of Baron John de Lacy. See Picture Section, page 144.

What a wealth of stories to inspire children is to be found by a study of the thirty-five generations, from Charlemagne to Jane Dwight Carriel and the Dwights of New England!

This long distinguished line, with which we are connected through Jane Dwight Carriel, is quite a contrast with the earliest Carriels in Salem, Mass. It seems to make of us a "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" family. The wives were the Dr. Jekyll and the men the Mr. Hyde. But there had to be a reason why we call our wives "Our better half!"

Chapter 3

A NEW BEGINNING IN CROYDON, N.H.

Aaron Carriel 6 (Nath.5, Sam.4, Nath.3.2., M1), our ancestor, and his wife, Sally Woodbury, and family moved from Sutton, Mass., to Croydon, N.H., towards the end of 1800 or early in 1801. Croydon Town records say: "Aaron Carroll, Carriel, was taxed or resided here 1801 and 1802 and left before 1803."

Before July, 1959, when we examined records in the hands of Dana Gross, Town Clerk, we had thought that Aaron and family were the only Carriels in Croydon. But five Carriel families were already there when Aaron's family arrived and were, no doubt, one reason for his coming. First in the records is Gideon Walker and his wife, Mary Carriel 6 (Jos.5, Sam.4, Nath.3.2., M1), and her two brothers, Joseph Carriel and his wife, Mary Prince, and Follansbe Carriel and his wife, Sarah Carriel, his cousin, and their second cousin, Dr. Reuben Carriel 6 (Nath.5, Dan.4, Nath.3.2., M1). Our ancestor, Nathaniel was also Nath. 5, but was the son of Samuel. Dr. Reuben Carriel was son of Nath. 5 who was the son of Daniel, brother of Samuel. They all moved from Sutton, Mass., to Croydon, N.H. in 1792; and Lucy Carriel 6 (Jos.5, Sam.4, Nath.3.2., M1) and her husband, David Woodbury, came in 1793. They were second cousins of Aaron. Whether they moved one family at a time or all together, or what the reasons for their moving or the circumstances attending it, are all unknown. Some favorable report of Croydon sent back to Sutton by one of them, or several, must have persuaded Aaron to follow them. Whether his father's third marriage to Rebecca Gould in 1801 was one of the reasons for Aaron's move is unknown. I heard a psychologist say that for everything that everyone does he has two reasons - a good reason that he can tell, and the real reason that he does not tell.

Records of Croydon Town were neatly copied on typewriter and cooperation was graciously given by Dana Gross, the Town Clerk. This is recorded: "Nathaniel and Mary Carroll, each aged 35 in 1672, were residents of Essex and Norfolk Counties, Mass. from 1672 to 1682 and perhaps longer. They are supposed to be the ancestors of the Carrolls of Croydon. The family name was formerly written Carriel in records of Sutton, Mass. None use that form at the present day (1880-81)." This connects the Croydon clan with that of Sutton and Salem; and is an interesting comment on our family name.

Croydon Town Records:

Daniel Carroll 4 (Nath.3.2.M1) m. Mary French, etc. Not copied because they are in Sutton records.

Nathaniel Carroll 5 (Dan.4, Nath.3.2.M1) b. Sutton, Mass. 7-25-1739. m. Deborah. Cf. Sutton V.S.

Joseph Carol 5 (Sam.4, Nath.3.2.M1) b. 1-3-1732 at Sutton, Mass., m. Judith Chase 11-21-1761; resided at Sutton till he died 8-9-1803. Cf. Sutton V.S.

Joseph Carroll 6 (Jos.5, Sam.4, Nath.3.2.,M1) b. Sutton, Mass. 12-10-1763, m. 4-6-1788 Mary Prince, daughter of Stephen and Abigail (Perkins) Prince. Came to Croydon 1792 and settled in the Ryder's Corner district, where his wife d. 7-10-1822. He d. 7-18-1845. Children:

1. Stephen 7, b. 6-8-1788 at Sutton.
2. John Prince, b. 9-2-1793; m. 11-20-1817 Rachel Powers
- 3 & 4. Polly and Nancy, b. 9-2-1797. Polly m. 1-1816 Alphaeus Crossman. Nancy m. 6-7-1820 Geo. Jackman.
5. Sarah, b. 9-4-1798; d. 1-29-1802.
6. Asenath, b. 4-26-1800.

Daniel Carriel 4 (Nath.3.2.,M1) b. 1703, m. Mary French. Cf. Sutton V.S.

Follansbee Carroll 6 (Jos.5, Sam.4, Nath.3.2.M1), b. Sutton, Mass. Nov. 1769; m. Sarah Carroll 8-11-1789. She was b. Sutton 1-25-1770, daughter of Nathaniel and Deborah Carroll. They came to Croydon 1792 and settled near Four Corners, where his wife d. 3-9-1848. He died 9-3-1850. Children born in Croydon:

1. Charles, b. 7-17-1792; m. 1-15-1817 Sila Elliott of Croydon.
2. James, b. 9-4-1794; m. 9-2-1819 Sarah Morton of Cornish.
3. George, b. 7-4-1796; m. (pub.) 11-5-1828 Eliz. Nichols of Enfield.
4. Chloe, b. 10-27-1798; m. 1st 12-3-1818 Francis Malley of Claremont; m. 2nd. 8-22-1824, Lyman Bartlet; m. 3rd. Asa Walker.
5. Prudence, b. 11-27-1805; m. Edw. Hardy.
6. Sally, b. 8-23-1807, m. 10-1-1827 Dr. Samuel Hardy; d. 4-8-1838.
7. John Follansbee, b. 5-29-1810; m. (pub.) 2-23-1836 Keziah Hardy. Moved to Cornish 1837 and d. 1880. A Mr. Follansbe was Head Machinist under H.F. Carriel, M.D. at Illinois Central Hospital; and was an important factor in building operations there. I have wondered if he was not a distant relative.
8. Lucy, b. 4-26-1813; m. 10-13-1833, Lyman Waterman of Croydon.

John Carroll 7 (Jos. 6.5., Sam.4, Nath.3.2.,M1), b. Croydon 9-2-1793; m. 11-20-1817 Rachel Powers in Croydon, b. 2-27-1797, daughter of Ezekiel and Hannah (Rice) Powers.

She d. 5-6-1839 after which he moved from Croydon. Children:

1. Susan, b. 12-27-1818; m. 2-16-1836 Jos. B. Wakefield of Croydon.
2. Sophrama, b. 10-27-1820; m. Geo. Stockwell of Croydon 1-29-1840.
3. Eliza, b. 1-12-1823; m. Moody Hask of Cornish.
4. Celamie, b. 7-24-1824.
5. Alonzo Ceylon, b. 11-24-1826.
6. Eleanore Jane, b. 7-19-1829.
7. Amanda Melvina, b. 8-6-1832.
8. Rachel, b. 1834; d. 1834.
9. Lysander, b. 10-8-1835. Postmaster, Concord, N.H.

Charles Carroll 7 (Follansbee 6, Jos. 5, Sam. 4, Nath. 3.2, M1), b. Croydon 7-17-1792; m. 1-15-1817 Sila Elliott of Croydon. He lived near Four Corners where he d. 2-14-1872. She d. 7-20-1881 at 83. Children:

1. Daniel, b. 11-1-1817; m. 7-30-1843 Sophrona Burt of Canaan.
2. Francis Malley, b. 2-20-1819; d. 12-7-1839.
3. Charles, b. 8-28-1820. Rem(oved) from Croydon.
4. Levi Ann, b. 12-21-1822; d. 4-25-1825.
5. Sophrona, b. 4-18-1824; d. 4-25-1825. Both burned to death in a fire in their home.
6. Sally, b. 7-31-1825; m (Published) 10-23-1849 Nath. E. Beers.
7. Martha, b. 2-25-1827; m. 1st W. W. Shedd; m. 2nd. Bartlett Philbrick. She d. 4-10-1879.
8. Albert, b. 5-6-1829; m. (pub.) 5-6-1849 Melinda Cummings. Removed.
9. Rosetta, b. 12-28-1830; m. 1st 10-9-1849 Carlton F. Hall; m. 2nd. Wesley Kempton.
10. Eliza, b. 3-15-1832; m. 12-15-1849 Rodman B. Carroll. She d. 11-21-1856.
11. Van Buren, b. 8-23-1834; m. Eliz. Ann Carrier.
12. Jane Pridence, b. 5-24-1840; m. _____ Stearns.

James Carroll 7 (Follansbee 6, Jos. 5, Sam. 4, Nath. 3.2, M1), b. Croydon 9-4-1794; m. 9-2-1819 Sarah Morton, daughter of Ezra and Mary (Allen) Morton. He resided mainly in Croydon; d. Plainfield. Children b. Croydon:

1. Joseph Langford, b. 10-12-1820; m. (pub) 12-27-1846 Laura Ann Elliott.
2. Rodman, b. 1823; m. 12-5-1849 Eliza G. Carroll.

George Carroll 7 (Follansbee 6, Jos. 5, Sam. 4, Nath. 3.2 M1), b. Croydon 7-4-1796; m. (pub) 11-5-1828 Eliz. Nichols. He resided near Four Corners, where he d. 5-21-1847. His widow m. 2nd. Hiram Putnam. She d. 3-7-1870, aged 69. Children born in Croydon:

1. Matilda, b. 2-18-1729.

Nathaniel Carroll 5 (Dan.4, Nath.3,2, M1), b. Sutton 7-25-1739; m. Deborah _____ 1763. He. d. Sutton 6-18-1816. Children b. Sutton:

1. Abigail, b. 4-16-1764 (Sutton V.S. Nabby)
2. Jonathan, b. 8-20-1765 (Sutton V.S. Jeduthan); m. 1st. Azuba _____; m. 2nd. Zeriah. "Killed falling fr. hay mow on pitchfork 7-29-1810. Left 4 children."
3. Dr. Reuben Carroll, b. 1-5-1767; m. Chloe Clark 1791. Came to Croydon 1792.
4. Deborah, b. 6-28-1772.
5. Oliver, b. 4-4-1774.
6. Michachia, b. 12-18-1778.

Dr. Reuben Carroll 6 (Nath.5, Dan.4, Nath.3.2., M1), b. Sutton 1-5-1767; m. Woodstock Ct. 1791 Chloe Clark. Came to Croydon 1792. Carroll descended from Amos Carroll 5 (Nath.4.3.2.M1), moved to Woodstock, Ct. Town Clerk 8 years, 1798-1807. First M.D. Settled in town. Over forty years successful practitioner. Thrown from carriage and killed 10-10-1840, while driving down the hill leading to Four Corners (where C. K. Luverine resides (1881))." The horse must have run away. This hill is not steep. We drove up and down it in July 1959. It leads from Route 10 to Four Corners. Children:

1. Sally Goodale, b. 11-19-1792; m. 9-3-1809 Elijah Brown of Croydon.
2. Lucy, b. 11-25-1795; m. 1-18-1814 Solomon Clement of Croydon.
3. Martin Buar, b. 1-1-1800; m. 12-9-1823 Mary Smith of Grantham.
4. Chloe, b. 8-23-1802; m. Samuel Morse Esq.
5. Wm. Clark, b. 2-15-1810; m. 11-13-1832 Betsey Towne of Croydon. He was a merchant and postmaster at Four Corners, May 1837-May 1843. Tax Collector for five years, 1836-1840; Selectman 1840-1842. Removed from town 1844.

Martin B. Carroll 7 (Reuben 6, Nath.5, Dan.4, Nath.3.2, M1), b. Croydon 1-1-1800; m. 12-9-1823 Mary Smith. Rem(oved) fr(om) town 1838. Children:

1. Alonzo, b. 8-4-1824.
2. Lucinda, b. 3-1-1827.
3. Reuben, b. 5-25-1828.

The above statistics have been recorded because not found elsewhere.

THE SEVENTH GENERATION - The Children of Aaron Carriel 6
(Nath.5, Sam.4, Nath.3.2., M1)
and his Wife, Sally Woodbury

He was b. 1762 (Sutton V.S. B. 3-9-1765); m. Sally Woodbury in Sutton, who was b. Sutton 5-27-1764, daughter of Bartholomew Woodbury and Ruth (Greenwood) Woodbury. Children:

1. Sarah, b. 10-2-1784; m. John Sibley of Peru, N.Y. c. 1801, where he died 1873. Eight children. She was about 17 and married about the time that Aaron and family moved to Croydon.
2. Dwight Carroll, b. 4-1-1786; d. 12-6-1789.
3. Fanny, b. 1-24-1789 (Croydon V.S. b. 12-10-1789); m. Manasseh Osgood, farmer Littleton, N.H. He d. 1-20-1820. She d. 1-24-1821. Their daughter, Mary Ann Osgood, m. Warren Walker Way. Cf. Genealogy N.H., Vol 111, p. 1276. Compiled by Ezra Stearns Lewis.

Other children not born in Croydon:

4. Phebe, b. 1-17-1792; m. Levi Willard 4-17-1814, "a large land owner". He was b. 8-6-1791; d. 5-6-1871. She d. 3-6-1868; two children.
5. James, b. 7-26-1793; m. Mary Reckard 3-8-1815. They were living in Charlestown in 1874. Had six children. "He lived with Mrs. C. 60 yrs., a good man."
6. Prudence, b. 8-8-1795; m. James Everest in March 1813. Farmer of Peru, N.Y. Six children.
7. Hiram, b. 4-18-1806. Our ancestor (Aaron 6, Nath. 5, Sam. 4, Nath.3.2., M1); m. 1828 Pamela Frost, daughter of Thomas and Betsey (Butters) Frost. She was b. 1809. He d. 10-6-1839. She d. 6-5-1847.

At Keene, N.H., where County Records before 1827 are kept, I found no trace of any property that Aaron bought or sold in Croydon, nor did we learn where he lived. In the Probate Room of the County Court House in Keene I found this: "Croydon, Oct. 16, 1801. This certifies that it is our opinion Cap. Aaron Carroll of this town has an estate of some considerable value, that he is of late growing insane, that according to all probability that he will be likely to be so imposed upon that to _____ (illegible) _____ his property and come to _____."

John Cooper
John Nelson

Selectmen."

This was written on a small piece of paper and a few words were illegible. Though I have found no other statement like it, I think that this refers to our ancestor, Aaron Carriel.

Today appointment of a guardian, because of insanity, would require one or more signatures of the family or close friends. Aaron's second cousin, Dr. Reuben Carroll, was the physician of Croydon and was Town Clerk 1798-1807. If this was an action by the Town Selectmen it should have the signature of the Town Clerk. Generally there were 3, 7, or 9 Selectmen. This was signed by two. It is stranger still that his wife, Sally, did not sign it; or that it was recorded without her signature. Perhaps the nature of the statement is the reason for its irregularity.

This may explain why Aaron Carriel left Sutton, Mass., and why he did not remain in Croydon, N.H., but moved again to Charlestown, N.H.; why his first home in Charlestown was a three-sided cabin like that of Abraham Lincoln in Indiana, and why Henry F. Carriel, M.D., devoted his life to insanity and had such a personal interest in the insane. Aaron was his grandfather.

This tragic statement ends the story of our ancestors in Croydon, N.H.

In the cemetery about one mile north of Four Corners (Croydon) we found these graves:

1. Doc. Reuben Carroll died Oct. 10, 1840, Ae. 73
(SW corner of the cemetery).
2. Mrs. Chloe, wife of Dr. Reuben Carroll, died
sept. 17, 1846. Ae. 72.
3. Geo(rge) Carroll. 1796-1847.
4. Eliz(abeth) Nichols His WIFE 1800-1871.
- 5 & 6. Charles Carroll July 17, 1793 - Feb. 14, 1872.
Siley Elliott His Wife Sept. 5, 1798 - July 20, 1881
- 7-8. Francis M. Son of Chas. & Siley, d. Dec. 7, 1839
Ae. 20 yrs. 4 mos. 17 days.

"Behold and see as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I;
As I am now soon you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me."

In East Cemetery, Croydon, near the south end:

- 9-10. VanBuren Carroll 1834-1910. Elizabeth Ann Carroll
1839-1909. Martin Van Buren Carroll's grave was
decorated with a U.S. flag of Post 10, G.A.R. He
was the last of the cousins in Croydon.

Chapter 4

CHARLESTOWN, N.H. - A HARD SCHOOL

Charlestown is situated on the east bank of the Connecticut River, on Route 12, about forty miles north of the Massachusetts line. Our ancestor, Aaron Carriel, and his wife, Sally Woodbury, and their children moved here from Croydon in 1802.

Charlestown was first called "No. 4". In 1735-6 the General Court of Massachusetts Bay granted over thirty Townships between the Merrimac and Connecticut Rivers, later realized to be not in Massachusetts but in N.H. Among them were Chesterfield (No. 1), Westmoreland (No. 2), Walpole (No. 3) and Charlestown (No. 4). Knowledge of geography was limited. The western boundaries of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut were the Pacific Ocean, according to their charters.

New Hampshire settled her boundary dispute with Massachusetts in 1741, but that settlement aggravated her dispute with New York. New Hampshire claimed as far west as did Massachusetts and Connecticut; and New York claimed as far east as the Connecticut River. Charles II had granted to his brother, the Duke of York, the Province of New Netherlands, which conflicted with the charters of both Massachusetts and Connecticut. Vermont agreed in 1782 on the Connecticut River as boundary with N.H., and in 1790 resolved her controversy with N.Y. Between 1777 and 1791 Vermont was an independent nation, with her own money, post office, and diplomacy with "foreign governments" until she was admitted into the Union as the fourteenth state in 1791.

No. 4 was first settled in 1740 by three brothers, Samuel, David, and Stephen Farnsworth. Boston had then a population of 1800, and No. 4 was on the western frontier. Except for Fort Dummer, there was no settlement west of the Connecticut River in what is now N.H. and Vermont, and none to the north this side of Canada. Because of the uncertain location of the Massachusetts line and questions as to titles to property, only three of the original proprietors became settlers: Capt. Phineas Stevens, Lieut. Ephraim Wetherbe, and Stephen Farnsworth.

The growth of No. 4 was slow. By 1744 only nine or ten families had come. The reason was not only uncertainty of title but probability of trouble with the French, who combined "the basest qualities of the Indians with all they could gather of greater baseness of the Canadian French of that period." No. 4 was too far in the wilderness for safety. On Nov. 24, 1743, a Town Meeting was called on petition of

seven proprietors, of whom one was Moses Willard, to consider their danger in the threat of war between England and France. It was decided to build a fort at a cost of "£300, old tenor." Tenor is the time between the issuance and the maturity of a note. Old tenor seems to be the value of paper money then accepted. The fort was to be 180 feet square and was to enclose several homes, one of which belonged to Moses Willard. The walls of the fort were of "large square timbers". It was stockaded on the north side by timber about a foot in diameter and 12 feet long, placed vertically in the ground.

The fort was barely completed when Britain declared war on France and Spain, March 29, 1744. One route of invasion from Canada was the Connecticut River, on which No. 4 was situated. Mrs. James Johnson (Suzanna Willard), daughter of Lieut. Moses Willard, writes of a visit to No. 4 in 1745 when she was fourteen. They journeyed through the gloomy forest, guided by marks on the trees. She compared it to Pilgrim's Progress, with its "Hill of Difficulty" and "Slough of Despond". Arriving near No. 4, they found a party of Indians doing a war dance! There were nine or ten families and huts. She was impressed by the loneliness and terror of the wilderness and a mode of life more primitive than she had known. One event offered a happy contrast - the dance celebrating the completion of the saw and grist mill. But the Indians soon burned the mill and changed rejoicing into tragedy.

Soon after Susanna arrived, the soldiers were withdrawn from the fort. Fear of Indians prevented the tilling of much land. One day Ensign Sartwell was cultivating corn, with the young son of Phineas Stevens riding the horse. Indians killed Sartwell and captured the boy. Suzanna spent the night in the fort not knowing what had happened to her own father and brother. With prospects of peace in 1749 Suzanna and her husband moved from the fort to the farm. They planned to move to Northfield when their hay was consumed and the grain. But again, on Aug. 30, 1754, Indians attacked and took them to Montreal, Canada. On the way she gave birth to a daughter and, after a short rest, rode a horse. Food was scarce and before long the horse was killed to eat; and her husband, James Johnson, then carried her on his back, and Peter Larrabee carried the baby. After four years they were released and returned to the Connecticut River valley.

For some time after the burning of the mill, No. 4 was abandoned. But on March 27, 1747, the fort was reoccupied by Capt. Phineas Stevens and thirty men. Beginning Apr. 7 they were attacked by Gen. Debeline and a much larger force of French and Indians. But they held the fort. They dug trenches out under the wall deep enough to protect a man standing. All night they kept the outside of the fort wet and burning arrows were in vain.

As result of a petition presented July 2, 1755, by Capt. Phineas Stevens and others, No. 4 was incorporated as a

township of N.H. The proprietors were given all rights and privileges previously granted illegally by Massachusetts, because not in Massachusetts. Sir Charles Knowles had presented to Phineas Stevens an elegant sword for his heroic defense of the fort three days and three nights against Gen. Debeline. As a compliment to Sir Charles Knowles, No. 4 was renamed Charlestown, N.H. Such was life in early Charlestown.

At the north end of Main Street on the east side we saw a granite marker: "The site of the Johnson cabin, from which the family were taken captive by the Indians Aug. 30, 1754." That house was once the north limit of the town. Also on Main Street, just south of the Unitarian Church, on the west side of the street, we saw another granite marker: "This tablet commemorates the successful defense of the fort on this site by Capt. Phineas Stevens and his company of rangers." (Apr. 7, 1747). We also saw the marker of the Phineas Stevens blockhouse. It is west, towards the river, on the street where the Unitarian manse faces north, looking up Main Street.

While in Charlestown we heard of a plan to restore the old fort and the old mill, whose ruins we also saw, a few blocks north and west of the fort site. After the death of James Carriel 7, Mary (Polly) Reckard, his wife, lived near the mill with the wife of George Breed.

The situation of the Carriel family in Charlestown when Aaron and family moved there in 1802 was quite different from that of Samuel Carriel, when he came to Sutton in 1716 with Daniel, his brother, and the family of Benjamin Marsh. Marsh was prominent from the beginning of their residence in Sutton, owing to his own activities and in part perhaps to his marriage into the King family. They were one of the first three families in Sutton. The earliest Carriel record in The History of Sutton is Nathaniel Carriel 5, son of Samuel 4, b. 1724. Sutton did not know Samuel's ancestors nor his birthplace. The last Carriel record in The History of Sutton is Betsey Carriel's marriage to Stephen Cummings 5-21-1818. Aaron Carriel came to Charlestown 62 years after its first settlement, and came without recommendation from Croydon, N.H., some thirty miles north. Charlestown records begin with Aaron Carriel and know that his parents were Nathaniel and Jane (Dwight) Carriel of Sutton, Mass., where Aaron was a farmer. The last record in Charlestown is Hiram Carriel 8, fourth child of Hiram 7. As in Salem and Sutton, Mass., so in Charlestown, N.H., the Carriel record ends in the archives and cemetery. The tracks of those who moved away are covered by the dust of time. One happy exception is the Carriels of Claremont -- Dwight and Bertha, his wife; Edwin and Flora, and Miss Elizabeth Carriel, with whom we spent many happy hours.

Mrs. Howard Light (Loraine Carriel, daughter of Dwight), writes: "When I was about ten years old my grandfather (George James Carriel) took me to the site of the first log cabin built by Aaron Carriel, when he came to Charlestown. The cellar hole was still there, along with two lilac bushes at each end of the house, which probably Sally had planted. I believe they lived there over a year; and a mighty uncomfortable year it must have been, as Aaron was of the school of thought which preferred a three-sided cabin to a whole one. James, my great-grandfather, remembered the experience with such nostalgia that one summer day he packed up his wife and son, my grandfather, in order that they too might know the joys of living in the rough. Unfortunately, during their first evening a bat flew in through the missing side and became entangled in grandmother's hair, of which she had a great wealth. With the result that their return to Charlestown was precipitate! Later they added a fourth side to the cabin and dug a cellar hole."

I have seen that cellar hole. About two miles north of Charlestown on Route 11-12, the road forks at the Frizzell farm. The left fork continues on to Claremont; the right fork turns slowly to the right; and about two miles farther on high ground, on the right side, is the George Eggleston farm which was once the Carriel farm. George Eggleston died Oct. 14, 1958. But when we visited the farm in Aug. 1957, Mr. Eggleston, then in his eighties, took me down a cattle run, lined by stone fences and filled with old trees and brush, and showed me two cellar holes, which he said were once the homes of two Carriel brothers. He scraped the moss from a rock and showed me the name, "Alvin Frost", crudely carved. He said that he was born on that farm in 1870 and that his father bought it from Alvin Frost Carriel in 1860. The year is wrong, for Alvin Frost Carriel died Dec. 21, 1858. But the statement must be true. From all I can learn, that is the farm that Aaron Carriel bought when he came to Charlestown.

When Aaron moved to Charlestown in 1802, he brought along the following children: Fanny who was 12, Phebe 10, James 9, Prudence 7; Sally, the oldest, had married the year before; Dwight had died, and Hiram, our ancestor, was not born until Apr. 18, 1806.

The two cellar holes that Mr. Eggleston showed me that were once the homes of two Carriel brothers, were probably the homes of James and Hiram. By that time they were the only ones left on the farm.

James Carriel 7 (Aaron 6, Nath. 5, Sam. 4, Nath. 3.2., M1) married Mary Reckard 3-8-1815. She was known as "Polly". Children:

1. Sarah Dinsmore Carriel, b. 5-27-1816; m. Apr. 1840 Samuel Clark of Acworth, N.H., son of Samuel Clark of Sutton and Achsah Smith. He was a farmer and died at Charlestown 3-8-1868. Five children.

2. Mary Carriel, b. 1-10-1818; m. Nov. 1835 Robert Cochran of Peru. N.Y., a saddler in Vineland, N.J. Had six children. She was known as Mary Matilda Willard, because brought up in the family of Levi Willard.
3. Elmira Sibley Carriel, b. 2-6-1820; m. 7-19-1838 Daniel Johnson, b. in Unity, N.H., and son of Stephen Johnson and _____ Kennedy; a farmer in Charlestown, N.H., where she d. 9-9-1841. He then went to California. One child died young.
4. Roxana Carlton Carriel, b. 3-1-1825; m. 1-3-1843 Otis W. Burton, son of Jas. Burton, a farmer of Chester, Vt. She d. 2-18-1860. Four children.
5. Phebe Willard Carriel, b. 10-4-1827; m. 2-8-1847 Nathaniel L. Kennedy of Charlestown, son of Robert and Betsey Challis. He was born 5-2-1822. Eight children.
6. George Dwight Carriel, b. 4-28-1836; m. 12-25-1856 Martha Jane Hubbard of Charlestown, daughter of Orange Hubbard and Loraine Boardman. He died July 14, 1859, six days before George James was born, and she died July 27, 1859, seven days after he was born. He was reared by his grandparents, James and "Polly" Carriel.

Children of George Dwight Carriel (Jas.7, Aaron 6, Nath.5, Sam.4, Nath.3.2, Ml) and Martha Jane Hubbard. George Dwight and Martha did not live on the Carriel farm after their marriage.

The Hubbards were a distinguished family. Capt. Jonathan Hubbard was one of the grantees, proprietors, and early settlers of Charlestown. He was a descendant of John Hubbard, who in 1635 immigrated to Concord, Mass. In 1803 Hon. John Hubbard graduated from Dartmouth at 19. In 1810 he was chosen Moderator and held that office sixteen times. He was a state representative eleven times, and Speaker, Judge of the Probate Court, representative in Congress, U.S. Senator and Governor of N.H. Of eight photographs of Charlestown men in Saunderson's History of Charlestown, one is his.

1. Alice Loraine, b. 9-19-1857; m. a Mr. Wentworth. Went to California.
2. George James Carriel 9, b. 7-20-1859; m. Elizabeth Boardman.
3. Elizabeth, b. 7-1-1860; d. 1942.

Children of George James Carriel 9 and Elizabeth Boardman:

1. Dwight Carriel 10, b. 3-25-1892; m. Bertha Brody Feb. 1913. Lives at 250 Broad St., Claremont, N.H. Employed in Post Office. In Aug. 1957 Becca and I spent a happy evening at his house, and met for the first time also Edwin and Flora and Miss Elizabeth Carriel.
2. Edwin Carriel 10, b. 6-22-1894; m. 1-21-1918 Flora Chandler. Retired fall 1959, Joy Mfg. Co. Lives at 8 Grant St., Claremont, N.H. He took us to see Miss Grace Hunt, 101 years old, in Springfield, Vt. She remembered James Carriel. Said he believed that the world was coming to an end and gave away his property. Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. XVIII, p. 465, Edition 1910, gives Wm. Miller as leader of the Second Adventists in America. He was Captain in the War of 1812. About 1816 he joined the Baptist Church, and in 1818 became a Second Adventist. "In 1831 he began to lecture arguing that the 2300 days of Dan. 8:14 meant 2300 years, and that these years began with Ezra's going up to Jerusalem in 457 B.C., and therefore came to an end in 1843, and urging his hearers to make ready for the final coming of Christ in that year....After the year 1843 had passed he proclaimed that 1844 was the year..." Miss Grace Hunt went to school with James George Carriel. Edwin pointed out the house on the road to Claremont, 4/10ths of a mile north of the fork in the road at Frizzell's farm, on west side, where there was a gasoline pump in 1959; and said that is where James and Polly lived with Geo. Dwight after "the end of the world". George Dwight ran a livery stable in the warehouse, just north of the Elms Hotel.
3. Elizabeth Carriel 10, b. 7-1-1900. Lives at 358 Main Street, Claremont, N.H. She is County Nurse. It was she who took me out to see the old Carriel farm owned by George Eggleston. At the old Main Street home we had a Carriel dinner in July 1959. We saw furniture that had belonged to Jane Dwight Carriel and old family photographs.
4. Dr. George Eliot Carriel, 10, b. 4-19-1896; m. Irene Lowdry in 1942. Physician. Lives at 1 Mansur St., N. Chelmsford, Mass. We had a dinner and pleasant visit at his summer home on Lake Northwood, N.H., along with Dwight and his wife, Bertha, Elizabeth, Loraine and her two sons, Howard, Jr. and Peter.

George James Carriel and his wife lived at "Indian Shutters" farm, and inherited it from the Edwin Hubbard estate.

There Dwight, Edwin, Elizabeth and George Elliot were born. Indian Shutters is now a motel run by Mr. and Mrs. Einer Swanson. In 1957 we slept in what had once been Dwight's room and in 1959 we spent two weeks in Cabin 4 of the eleven or so cabins across the road. In 1907 George James Carriel sold Indian Shutters and moved to 358 Main St., Claremont, in order that the children could go to High School.

Children of Dwight and Bertha (Brody) Carriel:

1. Loraine Carriel 11, b. 7-15-1916; m. 11-23-1940 Howard A. Light. Lives at 8 Elm St., So. Hadley, Mass. She is a teacher and has done considerable work on Carriel genealogy. Children:
 - 1) Howard Jr. (Hal) Carriel 12, b. 11-1-1943.
 - 2) Peter Eliot Carriel 12, b. 4-5-1945. Both in high school.

Children of Edwin and Flora (Chandler) Carriel:

1. Barbara E. Carriel 11, b. 4-16-1921, Santa Ana, Cal; m. Carl T. Milner 3-29-1942. Lives at 221 Shennecossett Pkwy., Groton, Mass. Children:
 - 1) James E. Milner 12, b. 4-18-1943.
 - 2) David O. Milner 12, b. 11-27-1945.
2. Shirley M. Carriel 11, b. 6-23-1922, Claremont, N. H.; m. Bartlett C. Lund 7-16-1944. Lives at Limekiln Rd., Ridgefield, Conn. Children:
 - 1) Gary C. Lund 12, b. 11-3-1945.
 - 2) Gail E. Lund 12, b. 7-7-1947.
 - 3) Patricia Ann Lund 12, b. 4-3-1949.
 - 4) Brian E. Lund 12, b. 9-7-1950.
 - 5) Sandra Jean 12, b. 11-10-1951.
 - 6) Dana B. Lund 12, b. 9-10-1955; d. 12-12-1957.
3. Janet E. Carriel 11, b. 2-10-1935 at Claremont, N.H.; m. 6-16-1957 Forrest J. Tibbetts. Lives at 24 Cata-mount St., Pittsfield, N.H. Children:
 - 1) Cathleen E. 12, b. 10-27-1958.

The following land records I found at Newport, N.H.:

"Hiram and Pamela to Horace Hale 8/9 of Gr. Rock Meadow for \$150. 3-11-1835. Recorded 7-5-1843."

"James and Mary (Carriel) to Sanford H. Winter for \$1000 c. 55 acres. 'North on land of Hiram Carriel & John Reckard. Apr. 1, 1834.'"

"James & Mary (Carriel) to Robert Cochran of Charlestown c. 85 acres Dec. 18, 1841."

"James & Mary (Carriel) to Lewis Osgood of Charlestown c. 48 acres, 'being a piece of land which Aaron Carriel deeded to James Carriel.'"

"James Carryl and Mary to Levi Willard 181 acres bounded on N. James Laben, E. Horace Hall and Robert Cochran, S. by Wm Briggs, J. Hubbard, W. by N.J. Allen & Darius Parker. 'The same on which I now live.' Also lots 38 & 39 in Unity, 4th Range, being whole premises conveyed to me by James Livingston Feb. 21, 1843.'"

The Adventist Baptists, of whom James Carriel was one, expected the end of the world in 1843. When the end did not come, Wm. Miller changed his prediction to 1844.

"James Carriel of Charlestown \$100 to Wm Dunsmore _____ right in deed of mortgage (quit claim)." Signed by James only. Witnesses Richard H. Ober and Phebe W. Carriel. Nov. 30, 1841"

"James Carriel for \$500. To Jos. Burtt Jr. some land conveyed by Otis W. Bristow to Jas. Carriel on 9-7-1846. 10-3-1846."

"Aaron Carriel (Carroll) for \$400 to Hiram (Carriel) c. 40 acres. 6th d _____ 18__."

Some interesting facts are seen in these transactions:
 1) Aaron deeded about 48 acres to James, which James later sold to Lewis Osgood. 2) Hiram (Carriel) bought about 40 acres from Aaron for \$450. This may not mean that the Aaron Carriel farm contained 88 acres. But it does reveal a trend, James was selling and Hiram was buying, which may explain how the farm finally belonged to Hiram. 3) James sold the land on which he lived to Levi Willard, land which he acquired in 1843, together with lots 38 and 39 in Unity. Lots were 30 and 50 acres. Willard was his brother-in-law and the wealthiest man in Charlestown. 4) James Carriel bought land to sell. Altogether James sold, according to these records, c. 456 acres, including the place where he lived.

It is difficult to understand why James Carriel sold so much land when he believed that the end of the world was imminent. Without a world, what would he do with money or others with land? I judge that that was his way of bearing witness to his belief. Many who do not understand theology do understand testimony that involves land and money.

For photographs of some of the above-mentioned Carriels, see Picture Section Nos. 4-9.

THE EIGHTH GENERATION - The Children of Hiram Carriel 7
 (Aaron 6, Nath.5, Sam.4, Nath.3.2.M1)
 and his Wife, Pamela Frost Carriel

1. Henry Frost Carriel, M.D. 8, b. 8-20-1830; m. Mary Catherine Buttolph, daughter Horace Alexander Buttolph, M.D., Sup't N.J. State Lunatic Asylum, Trenton, N.J. 5-6-1862. She b. Sharon, Ct. 6-21-1840; d. 9-9-1873. She "was a genial, thoughtful, earnest, Christian lady"; m. 2nd 5-6-1875 Mary Louise Turner, daughter Jonathan Baldwin Turner and Rhodolphia (Kibbe) Turner, b. 10-30-1845, d. 6-10-1928. His mother, Pamela Frost (Parmelia on her tombstone) was the daughter of Thomas Frost, b. 8-30-1776; m. 2-13-1805 in Jaffrey, N.H., Betsey Butters; moved to Charlestown in 1814.

The children of Thomas Frost and his wife, Betsey Butters Frost, were:

- 1) Horace, b. 5-2-1806; m. 1-19-1832 Melinda Locke.
- 2) Pamela
- 3) Rufus K. Frost
- 4) Thomas Frost, b. Jaffrey, N.H. 7-15-1811; m. Julia L. Shurtleff.
- 5) Alvin Frost, b. Jaffrey, N.H. 10-23-1812; m. 3-20-1850 Cynthia Clark. He was a selectman 1858, 1859, 1870. He d. 2-12-1875.
- 6) Orinda
- 7) George W., m. 9-5-1839 Sarah Stoddard.
- 8) Attaline
- 9) Carolina
- 10) Susan
- 11) Henry Frost. Apparently, Hiram and Pamela Carriel named their first son, Henry Frost Carriel, for Pamela's brother.
- 12) Henry Cyrus. Little is recorded of these two Henrys. I have found instances of a child dying in infancy and a later child being given the same name.
- 13) Roania C.

Boston Ways by George F. Weston, Jr. (Beacon Press) gives an account of the origin of the name, Buttolph, name of Henry Frost Carriel's first wife. About the time of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, near the shores of Lincolnshire, lived an English monk. The sea was cruel, sailors were brave, and widows were numerous. His prayers were greatly appreciated and his people called him "The Boat Helper"; in Anglo-Saxon pronounced "Bot-holph". In time the monk died and was canonized. The town built around his church was named in his honor St. Botolph's Town. In less than fifty years it was called Botolph's Town, then Bottlestown, Botelston, Bottston, Buston, and finally Boston. Many came from Boston, England, to Boston, Mass. In Charlestown, Mass., on Sept. 7, 1630, it was voted that the village

should be called Boston, that had been called by the Indians Shawmut, whose meaning was said to be "Living Fountains", "Place where the Boat Lands", "Unclaimed Land", "Place Near the Neck". Finally, the city of three peaks on Beacon Hill was called Boston. Botholph was probably changed to Botolph for the same reason that Botolph was changed to Buttolph; it was easier to pronounce.

2. Fanny Willard Carriel, b. 5-4-1834; m. 12-31-1854 Alanson Burk of _____ Wis. Had eight children. When I was at Dubuque, Iowa, I received a letter from her daughter, I think. They were living in Minnesota. She had seen something about me in the paper and wanted to know if I were a son of Henry Frost Carriel, M.D.

3. Alvin Frost Carriel, b. 11-9-1838. He was named for Pamela's brother, Alvin Frost. He was the last owner of the Carriel farm near Charlestown, which I think was bought by Aaron Carriel c. 1802, when he came from Croydon, N.H. In 1957 George Eggleston showed me a stone on which Alvin Frost had carved his name, and told me that his father had bought the farm from Alvin Frost Carriel. He died, unmarried, on 12-21-1858.

4. Hiram Carriel, b. 4-21-1840. He died unmarried 9-27-1868 in Prescott, Wis.

Hiram Carriel, Henry Frost Carriel's father, d. 10-6-1839 when Henry was nine; and his mother, Pamela, died 6-5-1847 when he was 16, Fanny Willard 13, Alvin Frost 9 and Hiram 7. Besides being the oldest, Henry F. had considerable responsibility on the 200-acre farm. As a child I had heard how he carried stones off the fields to make fences about them. With what interest I inspected those stone fences that lined the cow run and bounded the fields!

What happened to the children when their parents, Hiram and Pamela, died? Father told "Bird", "My aunt Polly raised me." Aunt Polly was Mary Reckard, wife of his uncle, James Carriel. I think that the two cellar holes, which George Eggleston showed, and said that they had been the homes of two Carriel brothers, had been the homes of James and Hiram. When Pamela died I judge that James and "Polly" were still living on the Carriel farm.

The Jacksonville Journal said, when Henry Frost Carriel, M.D. died, that when his mother, Pamela, died, he "found a home with an uncle and aunt, his father's sister, Phebe. She was the wife of Levi Willard, 'a large land owner'", and at that time she would have been 55 years old.

Of these two records, apparently contradictory, my interpretation is: when his mother died, Henry Frost Carriel

was taken in by his aunt, Phebe, and her husband, Levi Willard. But because Aunt Polly lived on the farm, and perhaps for the reason he liked her better, he could say, "My aunt Polly raised me." Some time later James and Polly left the farm and went to live with his son, George Dwight Carriel, and his wife, Martha Jane Hubbard. Financial reasons resulting from his giving away and selling land in anticipation of "the end of the world" in 1843 or 1844, must have been the explanation. Edwin Carriel showed me the house on the Charlestown-Claremont road, west side, c. 4/10ths of a mile north of the fork in the road by the Frizzell farm home, where the gasoline pump is. There James and Polly lived with George Dwight, their son, and his wife, Martha Jane Hubbard. I was shown the place where Levi Willard lived. It was on the same road, also on the west side, and over two miles from the Carriel farm.

The History of Charlestown by Saunderson (p. 291) says: "Mary Matilda Cochran, daughter of Robert and Mary (Carriel) Cochran, was known as Mary Matilda Willard on account of having been brought up in the family of Levi Willard." Whether Fanny Willard Carriel was given the name, Willard, because the Willards also gave her a home, is not known.

In 1910, when mother and I were in Charlestown, we saw near the Carriel farm a one-room schoolhouse, smaller than many living rooms today. There we judged Henry Frost Carriel first went to school. When left an orphan, he taught school for \$10 a month and "boarded around", in Hemlock, Marlow, Swampshire, Charlestown, and Springfield, Vt. One of his memories of that time was breaking the ice in the pitcher in his room so that he could bathe. In the summer he earned fifty cents a day in the harvest fields.

With several other young men Henry Frost Carriel followed Prof. Wood, their teacher, to the seminary at Marlow, where it was suggested that they "attend medical lectures." Afterwards he studied with Dr. Knight of Springfield, Vt., and earned his board by doing chores. They took long sleigh rides together, visiting the sick, and enjoyed the chance to sing together.

In spite of Dr. Knight's plea to remain, Henry Frost went to the medical school at Pittsfield, Mass. Just as he was getting settled at school an urgent offer came to him to be the apothecary at the Hospital for the Insane at Hartford, Conn. His experience with Dr. Knight probably steered him toward medicine. The days at Hartford, Conn., as apothecary, together with the memory of his grandfather's mental illness, may have narrowed the field to the study of insanity. He stayed at Hartford only four months. He spent more time at the Hartford institution after he left Pittsfield. Then he went to Albany, N.Y., to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and graduated in 1857.

He was then twenty-seven years old, a man, out in the world. How he felt on leaving his boyhood home, Charlestown, is not recorded. But so far as I know, he never went back. He was not homesick for days composed largely of struggle and sadness.

The contrast in regard to recorded facts, in the lives of Henry F. Carriel and Jonathan B. Turner, is striking. Turner was a thinker, and put his thoughts on paper. He was an independent thinker on controversial subjects, such as theology and slavery, that caused debate. In the land grant system he was attempting to start a new national epoch. Since the subjects he discussed were of national public interest, the record is abundant.

H. F. Carriel was primarily a man not of words but of deeds; not a thinker, but a doer. He was an executive of few words who wasted little time in talk. His deepest thoughts he did not publish for the world to share, but kept them locked within his own mind. Added to all this was the fact that his youth was shaped by the fire of adversity, the hammer of struggle on the anvil of tragedy. There is so much that we would like to remember, that he wanted to forget. That is the reason this story passes over so much with so little comment. We just do not know.

The Carriel trail in Charlestown, N.H. as in Croydon, Sutton, and Salem, Mass., ends in the archives of the past and the cemetery of the dead. In not one of those towns, which the family has called home, and were the fields of action on which they struggled upward, did I find a single person who bears the family name. The family, like the covered wagons, has moved on. But New England has left its mark on us. In the traits of character which we bear we shall take New England with us, wherever the Carriel trail may lead.

In the Charlestown cemetery, south end, old part, I found the following graves:

1. Slate slab, 46 by 20 inches, "Hiram Carriel, Died Oct. 6, 1839. Ae. 33".
2. First grave north of Hiram's, "Permelia, wife of Hiram Carriel, Died June 5, 1847. Ae. 39".
3. Slab 36 by 18 inches, "Alvin F. Carriel Died Dec. 20, 1858. Ae. 29 years." History of Charlestown: b. 11-9-1836; d. Dec. 21, 1858.

4. Second row up the hill from Hiram about ten feet north; slab with round center of top and shoulders: "Aaron Carriel d. Jan. 18, 1834. Ae. 69".
5. Slab with square top to left of Aaron: "Sally, wife of Aaron Carriel. D. Sept. 9, 1810." History of Charles-
town: D. 1840.
6. Slab with shoulders, next to Aaron to right, two rows back of Alvin F. Carriel, "Fanny, wife of Mr. Mannasseth Osgood D. Jan. 24, 1821. Ae. 31". She was daughter of Aaron Carriel.
7. "Lydia, wife of Moses Willard, D. Apr. 28, 1837. Ae. 85". He was one of the early settlers of No. 4.
8. "Moses Willard Died Aug. 17, 1822. Ae. 84".

Stones of lime, like Alvin F. Carriel's, are badly eroded; stones of slate, like those of Hiram and Parmelia, are well preserved.

9. Towards north end of road, on which is Hiram's grave, near the east-west road: "James Carriel Died Nov. 9, 1875. Ae. 82."
10. "Mary Reckard,
Wife of
James Carriel
died
Aug. 13, 1888.
Ae. 92."
11. "Roxana C.
Wife of
Otis W. Burton
died
Feb. 19, 1880
Ae. 35."
(4th child of James 7)
12. "Elmira
Wife of Daniel Johnson
& Daughter of James & Polly
Carriel died
Sept. 9, 1841
Ae. 22."
13. "George D. Carriel
died
July 14, 1859
Ae. 22"
14. "Martha J. Hubbard
Wife of
Geo. D. Carriel
Died July 27, 1859
Ae. 21".
15. Slab with half-circle top
50 feet s. of George D.

"Alvin Frost
Died
Feb. 21, 1875."
16. "Ann Elizabeth
Cochran
D. Oct. 28, 1836
Ae. 6 wks. 4 d."

I think the grave of George James is also there. Hubbard graves on the same road as Hiram at south end.

In his A Study of History, Arnold J. Toynbee says that in the struggle for North America among the colonists of England, France, Holland and Spain, it once seemed certain "the little group of settlements in bleak and barren New England is bound to disappear."

Taking all in all -- soil, climate, transport facilities and the rest -- it is impossible to deny that the original home of the New Englanders was the hardest country of all. Thus North American history tells in favor of the proposition, the greater the difficulty, the greater the stimulus."

"In the struggle for the continent it was the New Englanders who outdistanced all their rivals."

"Our Yankee cousin, the Southerner observes in 1807, has just invented a steamboat which will navigate our Mississippi upstream, and a machine for carding and cleaning our cotton-balls. Their 'Yankee notions' are more profitable to us than they are to the ingenious inventors."

"But 'The Easterner', who once presented the South with the cotton-gin, has now won the Northwest with a double gift, he has come to him with a locomotive in one hand and a reaper in the other." "The New Englanders are masters of the Pacific coast all the way from Seattle to Los Angeles."
Pp. 96-98.

Chapter 5

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM AT TRENTON

In 1857, immediately after graduation from the College of Physicians & Surgeons at Albany, N.Y., Henry Frost Carriel, M.D., accepted the offered position, Assistant Superintendent of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton. The Superintendent was Horace Alexander Buttolph, M.D. Dr. Carriel held that position till 1870, when on July 1 he became Superintendent of the Illinois Central Hospital for The Insane at Jacksonville, Illinois. During his thirteen years at Trenton he did not record experiences and impressions, except a trip to Europe to study treatment of the insane. Because he kept a detailed record of that trip and because it is so revealing of the man, I shall give it in some detail.

This "Journal of Travels In Europe", in his handwriting, I have. He left New York on June 2, 1860, at 10 A.M. on the sailing vessel, "American Eagle". I have found no description of the vessel, but the Encyclopedia Britannica says: "The average gross tonnage of sailing vessels built in 1860 in the United Kingdom was 206 tons." Today we would probably call The American Eagle The American Sparrow. As far as possible I shall tell of this trip in his own words and enclose paragraphs in quotation marks.

"All sail was set and a pleasant Southwest breeze wafted us on. The last land in sight was Sandy Hook, and how longingly did I look upon this barren tract till the deepening twilight and the receding ship obliged me to say farewell. The feeling one has on leaving his native shore to cross the mighty Atlantic is better felt than described. Fear sprung up all around."

He was seasick! That he was such a poor sailor explains why he told mother: "You can take the children anywhere in the land, but not across the ocean." That attitude came from his own miserable experience. So it was a delayed desire that led mother to take me to Europe in 1910.

"June 14. Got a good sleep last night, and was only awakened once by the stamping and screaming of the sailors taking in sail." You may recall the early immigrants to New England found terrifying the darkness of nights at sea and the running about and calls of the sailors manipulating the sails.

"June 25. Have not kept up my Journal for two weeks for two reasons; one is, I had very little to say; and the other is, I was so sea-sick last week I could not write....I do

think that last week was one of the most miserable weeks of my life, raining 4 days, ship pitching and tossing."

There were eight first cabin passengers and in the second cabin sixteen men and women and eleven children. Dr. Carriel tells the story of many of them. There being on board no other physician, his services were probably in demand. Not one was on a pleasure cruise. Everybody on the little American Eagle had an urgent reason for daring to cross the Atlantic.

"We are progressing very slow, had wind in the East and Northeast for 10 days past. Wind very slight today; don't think we have gone 5 miles in the last 8 hours. We have abundance of everything to eat, and some to spare. Now two weeks out and one third the way across. When will we get there?"

"Sunday, July 8. Here we are in Lat. 49, Long. 19, and in a perfect calm."

"The poor sailors have a hard time, work all day and take their turn on watch in the night. I think there is something wrong about the law regarding the shipping of sailors; it is done through the landlords, who fit Jack out with some sort of sailor's rig, put him on board and take his wages, which is \$18.00. One of the sailors told me, he did not come on board of his own will, got out in the river before he knew where he was going. He owed the boarding master for three days board, and he took his wages. Another said, they got him drunk and put him on board, and of course took his wages. These green sailors get very little sympathy from the officers of the ship; and not infrequently get the end of a rope on their backs. Oh miserable life! I should rather be a slave in the South than be a green sailor." These notes reveal more of Dr. Carriel than of the poor sailors. Sympathy with the unfortunate and revolt against injustice were among his prominent characteristics.

"Friday, July 13. 4 P.M. Here we are at last in sight of land. (The Isle of Wight)."

"Tuesday, July 17. Queen's Hotel, London. Here I am at last on 'terra firma'. Left the old ship yesterday morning when off Margate (near SE corner of England)....took a skiff and after a row of 8 miles reached the beautiful town of Margate. Took steamer to Thames Haven, then by Eastern Railway to London, reaching London about 8 P.M."

"My passage across the Atlantic, occupying 34 days was on the whole as pleasant as I anticipated, rather dull and monotonous to be sure, but relieved somewhat by the oddity and peculiarities of the passengers."

In his Journal now follow four pages of meteorological observations recorded during the voyage. Evidently some

records were made once a day and some three times a day.
This is an example:

DATE	DAY	THERMOMETER	BAROMETER	WIND	LAT.	LONG.	TEMP.
Ju.1	Sun.	64,65,65	30:17,:17 :30	SSE SSE SSE	45.1	32.3	WATER 64
Weather		Good breeze	Little rain				
1.2.1.							

The weather varied between 1 and 6. What his note meant I do not know.

After landing he was sick for three days. Then he spent some time sight-seeing. London greatly impressed him.

Dr. Carriel visited twenty institutions in Europe, studying how other countries cared for the mentally ill. In England he visited:

1. Bethlam, which gave us the word Bedlam
2. Hariswell Asylum
3. Leicester
4. Derby
5. York Retreat
6. North and East Ridings Asylum

In Scotland:

7. Royal Lunatic Asylum in Edinburgh
8. Royal Asylum for Lunatics at Glasgow
9. The Royal Crichton Asylum at Dumfries
10. The South Counties Asylum

In Ireland:

11. The Belfast Asylum
12. The Dublin Asylum
13. The Sylum for Criminal Insane at Dublin
14. The City Asylum at Dublin

In England again:

15. Liverpool Private Asylum
16. Pauper Institution at Stratford
17. Private Institution

In France:

18. Colney Hatch
19. Bicetre - 3000 men
20. Salpetriere - 6000 women

This experience made a deep impression on the young doctor and must have influenced all his career as an administrator of hospitals for the insane.

These hospitals were of two kinds: pauper and private. They varied from the Royal Asylum at Glasgow with papered walls, carpeted floors, ceilings over fifteen feet high, good furniture and a cheerful homelike atmosphere, and Royal Crichton Institution in Belfast where some rooms were elegantly furnished and cost £350 a year for treatment to institutions which had walls without plaster and no inside toilets.

Each institution was carefully studied according to a systematic plan; the location, distance from city, view of surrounding country, number of acres in grounds, brick or stone buildings, number of storeys (usually two or three), exactly how each storey was used, the number of medical men on the staff, and salary, number of patients receiving medicine, number and size of wards and number of beds in each ward, classification of patients, floors in wards - wood or stone, carpeted or bare, walls plastered and/or painted - whether furniture was of good quality and gave a pleasant impression of comfort, provisions for ventilation, (this was his severest criticism of European institutions), expressions on faces of patients, whether quiet and happy, how disturbed patients were restrained, strength of doors, whether windows were barred and provision made for opening to give ventilation, whether restraint was used and how. All institutions in England claimed that they used no restraint, except one superintendent, who to that claim answered, "Nonsense! Sometimes restraint is necessary." He saw padded cells for the first time and heard of a leather belt with lock. He noted provisions for washing and bathing; means of entertainment of patients -- billiards and bagatelle tables for men, piano and small organs for women, pictures on the walls, dances, and in some institutions picnics, lectures, a few bookcases, and whether there was a chapel and religious services. In France he saw the warm water treatment (8-12 hours in a tub in shirt and pants). Later this was used at Jacksonville, Illinois.

This Journal of Travels in Europe is, apart from Reports of Illinois Central Hospital, Jacksonville, Ill., 1870-1892, and letters to Miss Mary Louise Turner before their marriage, all that we have from his pen. The Journal reveals a certain melancholy of which I had not been aware. Among comments on institutions in the Journal I find this personal record, written Aug. 20, 1860: "Today is my birthday, and shall be obliged to call myself an old hack after this. (He was 30.)

Well, so it is, and there is no denying it. When 20 little thought that if alive 30 would find me single. The prospect now is, that I am to go through the world alone and - of course - more or less miserable - but something may turn up, who knows? Wait a little and see!"

The last item in the Journal is: "Trenton, N.J. Sept. 19, 1860. Reached N.Y. safe and sound as could be expected under the circumstances, on Monday eve. making the passage in 13 days. Nothing of particular interest occurred during the voyage. The sea was very rough for two days and I, as usual, got gloriously sea-sick; and felt that if I ever get ashore I never would be caught at sea again. But now safe ashore and feeling well I shall soon forget the miseries of sea life."

"Dr. Bryce not being in a hurry to leave shall go to Hartford tomorrow and spend a few days." He had once been apothecary at Hartford. Dr. Bryce had apparently taken his place while he was abroad. He had sailed for home Sept. 4, 1860, from Southampton on a "screw steam ship". He had had his fill of sailing vessels.

His final comment is a practical one. "I find that my expenses have not exceeded \$5.00 a day, the exact amount being \$4.80. This included only hotel and travel expenses."

On Aug. 20, 1860, his thirtieth birthday, Dr. H. F. Carriel had written in his Journal: "The prospect now is that I am to go through the world alone, and more or less miserable. But something may turn up." Something did; it was Mary Catherine Buttolph, daughter of Horace Alexander Buttolph, M.D., Superintendent of the N.J. State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton. She was then twenty-two. The wedding day was May 6, 1862.

Henry Frost Carriel, M.D., was Assistant Superintendent of the State Hospital at Trenton, N.J., for thirteen years, from 1857 to 1870. Those years were the preparation for his life work at Illinois Central Hospital at Jacksonville, Illinois. But the record is blank. Perhaps the best commentary on his years at Trenton are the years that followed.

THE NINTH GENERATION - The Children of Henry Frost Carriel, M.D. 8 (Hiram 7, Aaron 6, Nath.5, Sam.4, Nath.3.2. M1) and his Wife, Mary C. Buttolph

1. Henry Buttolph Carriel, M.D. (Harry), was born 6-21-1863 at Trenton. When his parents moved to Jacksonville, Ill., he was seven. He attended the Fourth Ward Elementary-School and after two years of High School, entered Illinois

College, and graduated in 1885. After graduation at Chicago Medical College in 1888, he served as Interne at Jacksonville State Hospital and at Mercy Hospital in Chicago. Then for eighteen months he took special courses in Berlin, Vienna, London and Paris, and visited hospitals for the insane. After three years of private practice in Chicago, he held the following positions: Assistant Physician at I.C.H., Jacksonville, Ill., and after one year Senior Physician, Superintendent Peoria State Hospital 1901 ("to put things in order for reception of patients.") In 1902 Dr. F. C. Winslow died and Harry succeeded him as Sup't. of I.C.H. at Jacksonville, 1902-1916. He organized Dixon State Hospital, 1917-1922; was Senior Assistant, Kankakee State Hospital, 1922-27; Senior Physician, Elgin State Hospital 1927-1949. He died Apr. 1, 1950, at his home in Aroma Park, Ill.

In 1891 he married Ada M. Smith of Chicago. They had one child, Isabel, b. Apr. 12, 1896; m. Mark D. Gordon 6-20-1927, who has an Ed.M. from Harvard and was a Professor at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa. Their son, Henry Carriel Gordon, graduated at Missouri School of Journalism and is a Feature Writer with the Cleveland Press. Father and son live together at 1674 Colonial Drive, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Harry's first wife, Ada, died Apr. 1911. He married second Dr. Joy Ricketts 9-3-1912. Like him she was a physician to the insane and on the medical staff at Elgin State Hospital. She lives at their home in Aroma Park (Box 22) and assists Dr. S. W. Reagan.

2. Catharine King Carriel, b. 7-4-1865; d. 7-19-1866.

3. Horace Alexander Carriel, named for his grandfather Buttolph, was b. 10-5-1866. He m. Linnie Cruse of Jacksonville 11-12-1890. He was an accountant. Her father had a harness store on South Main Street near the square. They had two children:

- 1) Cruse Carriel. He was employed at Merchants & Manufacturers Ass'n., 725 S. Spring St., Los Angeles. My last letter from him is dated 10-29-1940. He was interested in the Carriel Genealogy and sent me \$25 unsolicited towards expenses to New England. My last letter to him, postmarked Apr. 24, 1959, was returned unclaimed, with this comment on the envelope, "Deceased 11-18" - 1958, I judge.
- 2) Madelin Carriel; m. Victor Borg. Divorced; residence unknown.

The other children will be mentioned later.

For a photograph of New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum in Trenton, see Picture Section, No. 10.

Chapter 6

ILLINOIS CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

In the Report of the Trustees dated Dec. 10, 1870, they say: "After great deliberation and care, we have chosen and elected H. F. Carriel, M.D., late of N.J. State Hospital at Trenton, and in July last he was inducted into office as Superintendent. His endorsements and antecedents warrant us in expecting that he will fully maintain the high reputation of the Institution; and besides as years shall give opportunity, develop for himself a professional reputation so enviable among his seniors engaged in this specialty...All of which is respectfully submitted.

Isaac Scarritt, President, John Tillson, Jr., J.B. Turner, Trustees." J. B. Turner little realized that he was helping to bring to Jacksonville a future son-in-law.

Dr. H. F. Carriel and family arrived in Jacksonville on July 1, 1870.

4 & 5. Their 4th and 5th children, Fred King and Frank Buttolph Carriel, twins, were born 9-18-1870. Fred d. 7-18-1871. The strain of moving from New Jersey and the loss of little Fred were too much for Mary Catherine Carriel, and 9-9-1873 she died, leaving Dr. Carriel with Harry, ten years old, Horace seven, and Frank, who was two.

Frank Buttolph Carriel was still living at home when Dr. H. F. Carriel retired on July 1, 1893, and he went with us to 1018 Grove Street. Depression was upon the land. Interest on investments, if and when received, was three per cent. Frank was 23. I recall a conversation between Father and Frank. Father thought that Frank should strike out for himself. Soon he married Minnie English and moved to Monrovia, Calif., where he had an automobile livery. Frank d. 4-10-1929; Minnie d. 2-8-1930.

On May 6, 1875, Henry Frost Carriel, M.D., married Mary Louise Turner. She was born 10-30-1845 in Jacksonville, Ill., and was the daughter of Jonathan Baldwin Turner and Rhodolphia (Kibbe) Turner.

In the winter of 1832-33 Jonathan Turner was a senior at Yale. Edward Beecher, President of Illinois College, wrote to Jeremiah Day, President of Yale, asking that he send a teacher whom he could recommend as a future professor. President Day told Jonathan that if he would accept the position he would be excused from all final examinations and would receive his diploma at the end of the term. In the spring of 1833 Jonathan B. Turner became an Instructor in Latin and

Greek at Illinois College. In 1834 he was made Professor of Rhetoric and "Belles Lettres". In 1847 he resigned. He was a fearless opponent of slavery and a "conductor on the underground railway", which aided slaves to escape to Canada. Professor Turner was the first to use osage orange hedge to fence the prairies of the west. On July 2, 1862, President Lincoln signed the "land grant bill". It had been introduced by Sen. Justin Smith Morrill and is known as the Morrill Bill. But four years before that the Legislature of Illinois had sent to Washington the plan of the land grant bill, which had been conceived and promoted by Prof. Turner. Dr. Edmund J. James, President of the University of Illinois, said in a commencement address, June 12, 1912: "The real credit of originating the plan incorporated in the Land Grant Act belongs to an Illinois farmer and Professor, Jonathan B. Turner." The Land Grant Act granted to each state, for establishing Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, 30,000 acres of land for each Senator and Representative of the State.

Dr. Charles H. Rammelkamp in his Illinois College, A Centennial History, p. 151, says: "Jonathan Baldwin Turner was a born radical. He belonged to that class of men who blaze the way so that others may follow, and often they follow at a safe distance, spending their time hurling epithets at the guide, who is making their trail easy for them."

On Labor Day, about 1924, my family attended the unveiling of a tablet on a large boulder at Granville, Illinois. Jonathan Turner Carriel, then a boy, removed the cover which had concealed this: "This marker commemorates the Granville Convention of Nov. 18, 1851, at which Jonathan Baldwin Turner first proposed the plan for establishing higher institutions of scientific industrial learning by Federal Aid, a plan which laid the foundation of the University of Illinois and all the Land Grant colleges of the nation."

THE TURNER LINE

THE FIRST GENERATION

John Turner 1, b. England 1616 or 1620; m. 1st Elizabeth Smith who d. 8-7-1647. "John Turner sailed from London, England, May 25, 1635, being then 19 years old." Roxbury, Mass., settled in 1630, became his new home. About 1652 he moved to Medfield, of which he was one of fourteen founders. M. 2nd Deborah Williams of Medfield, Mass., at Roxbury. She was b. 1628 and d. 10-6-1705, aged 85 or 86.

THE SECOND GENERATION: The Children of John Turner 1 and his Wife, Elizabeth Smith

1. Elizabeth Turner 2, b. 9-27-1647, Roxbury, Mass. Moved with her parents to Medfield c. 1652.

2. Deborah Turner 2, b. 1649; m. 11-18-1668 Jabez Tatman, who was b. 11-9-1641 and d. 10-2-1670.

3. John Turner 2 (John 1), bp. 4-8-1651; m. 1-10-1667 Sarah Adams, b. 5-29-1695, daughter of Edward and Lydia (Penniman) Adams, and granddaughter of Henry and Edith (Squire) Adams of Braintree. Her mother, Lydia (Elliott) Penniman was a sister of John Elliott, apostle to the Indians, and for a long time pastor at Roxbury.

"It is said that Henry and Edith (Squire) Adams of Braintree gave to the U. S. perhaps its most distinguished line, and it is also believed that his descendants are more numerous than any other immigrant to America...." The Adams of Braintree gave to the U.S. two Presidents, a Secretary of the Navy, three Ministers to England, two signers of the Declaration of Independence and many others "distinguished in letters, science, public affairs, business and finance." (Minnie Turner Gray, Turner Genealogy).

4. Isaac Turner 2, b. Medfield 1654; m. Rebecca Crafts in 1682. He d. 5-29-1695. She m. 2nd in 1708 John Rockwood.

5. Mary Turner 2, b. Medfield 11-18-1658; m. _____ Parker of Newton, Mass.

6. Samuel Turner 2, b. Medfield 4-15-1661; d. 7-14-1685.

7. Sarah Turner 2, b. Medfield 11-18-1663; m. 1st 1696 John Plimpton, who d. 1-30-1704; m. 2nd John Metcalf.

8. Abigail Turner 2, b. Medfield 2-24-1667; m. 1st Samuel Smith. He d. 1694 when 29. She m. 2nd Capt. Jos. Clark 1706.

9. Hannah Turner 2, b. 4-21-1690 Medfield; d. 4-5-1752; d. unmarried in Walpole.

THE THIRD GENERATION: The Children of John Turner 2 and his Wife, Sarah Adams

1. Elizabeth Turner 3, by 1st wife, b. Roxbury. Moved to Medfield c. 1652 with parents.

2. Deborah Turner 3, by 2nd wife Deborah, b. 5-7-1679; d. 5-18-1679.

3. John Turner 3, b. 2-22-1681-2; m. 1st 3-30-1707-8 Mary Fisher; m. 2nd Esther, widow of Jonathan Boydon, who d. 1790, surviving all his children and grandchildren.

4. Stephen Turner 3, b. 10-22-1784; m. 11-22-1712 Judith Fisher.

5. Edward Turner 3, b. 12-7-1688; m. 11-15-1745 Marcy Wight, daughter of Jos. and Mercy Wight. Both d. 1774.

6. Ebenezer Turner 3, (John 2.1), b. 11-24-1693; m. Esther Clark, b. 3-2-1694; d. 12-21-1774.

THE FOURTH GENERATION: The Children of Ebenezer Turner 3
and his Wife, Esther Clark Turner

1. Ebenezer Turner 4
2. Esther Turner 4, m. 2-17-1742 Zacharias Partridge.
3. John Turner 4, m. 12-10-1750 at Medfield Silence Smith, who d. 1-23-1757. He d. before 1757.
4. Joseph Turner 4 (Ebenezer 3, John 2.1), b. c. 1722-23; m. 12-4-1742 Sarah Hartshorn, b. 5-28-1726.
5. Barzilla Turner 4, b. 1725, Walpole; m. 5-10-1747 Elizabeth Baker, b. 1728 and d. 1-19-1787.
6. Edward Turner 4, b. 12-17-1728; d. 1-3-1738 at Walpole.
7. Abner Turner 4, b. 3-12-1730; m. 12-9-1753 Abigail Smith.
8. Elisha Turner 4 - Two are recorded: one b. 7-19-1732; 2nd, b. 2-7-1733-4, and the death of a son Elisha 9-12-1732. Medfield History (Tilden) states an Elisha Turner, b. 1733, lived in Walpole. Ebenezer Turner said in his genealogy that his great-grandfather, Ebenezer Turner of Medfield had a son, Elisha. According to Medford Records, an Elisha Turner of Walpole m. Esther Wood.
9. Keturah Turner 4, b. 5-9-1736; m. 2-12-1761 John Cleveland; d. 8-15-1834. Aged 99 years, 3 mos.
10. Seth Turner 4, b. 10-22-1738; m. 3-17-1775 Mary Clark, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Clark. She d. 10-30-1838, aged 92. He d. 3-7-1821 at Steerbridge.

THE FIFTH GENERATION: The Children of Joseph Turner 4
and his Wife, Sarah Hartshorn Turner

1. Joseph Turner 5, b. 3-27-1793. Moved to Keene, N.H., when aged, and d. c. 1820.
2. Edward Turner 5 (Jos. 4, Ebenezer 3, John 2.1), b. 11-2-1744; m. Hannah Fisher of Walpole 5-22-1763. She was b. 3-28-1744 at Walpole. He d. 7-26-1777 at Half Moon, N.Y., from vaccination for smallpox. He was a Lieutenant in the Revolution. She d. 7-25-1840, Templeton, Mass.

"At the battle of Bunker Hill, when the fire of the British was concentrated on a narrow causeway over which the Americans had to retreat after their ammunition gave out, it was Col. Putnam's regiment that made the heroic defence that prevented

a disastrous rout." Lieut. Turner stood on the embankment and bravely encouraged the soldiers to maintain an orderly retreat. After the battle his company was ordered to Saratoga and witnessed the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne. Later the company was sent to Half Moon, N.Y., for vaccination and from the effect of this Lieut. Turner d. 12-26-1777. At 33 years of age he left a widow and seven little ones, 6 boys and one girl.

"His widow, red-haired Hannah Fisher, cared for the little ones in the cabin in the forest after their father's death, as she had done after he was called away as a soldier. She fed them on vegetables and wild berries in the summer and on dried pea-soup in winter; she protected them from cold and sickness, from the wild beasts of the forest and the wilder Indians. And yet, through a long life she was never heard to complain, or to intimate that her life was not comfortable and happy.... Intrepid and fearless, she proved herself a Spartan mother."

"Her grandson, Jonathan Baldwin Turner, at whose home Hannah Fisher lived in her later years, wrote of her: 'She was the strongest, and most resolute and prompt and fearless woman I ever saw, and I do not believe she knew what fear was. After my mother came to the house as a bride, some Indians began to talk saucily to my mother, supposing she was alone. Grandmother, hearing this, rushed into the room, seized the great fire shovel and drove them out of the house in a hurry. If she thought that any one was scheming to harm any of us, she would soon be the lionness in front of all the whelps; and I have thought that she did more to give a sort of natural tone and character in our family than any other in it. Perhaps she exhibited in this way a sort of unselfishness and mutual self-sacrifice for all within the charmed circle, and of justice to all outside....My father was her pet. She could not conceive that he could do anything wrong or unwise, and ever held herself ready to sacrifice ease or pleasure, or life itself, in defense of him or his. He, as well as the rest of us, intensely reciprocated such whole-souled self-devotion. She lived, I think, to her 96th year in almost uninterrupted health; and then as our most beloved physician, Dr. Osgood, told me, 'she did not die, but simply expired, laid down quietly and breathed her last, and without pain or struggle, or any apparent distress!'" (Turner Genealogy). She died 7-5-1840. A friend remembered her sitting near the pulpit of the old Unitarian Church in a bonnet two feet long. We found her grave in the church cemetery at Templeton; and visited the old Turner farm.

3. Susannah Turner 5, b. 12-4-1746; m. 8-3-1769 Isaac Talbot.

4. Hannah Turner 5, Walpole record of births is torn.

5. Sarah Turner 5, b. 3-20-1754; d. 11-22-1762.

6. Ruben (Reuben) Turner 5, b. 10-21-1756; m. 10-7-1779 Lucy Everett of Dedham. He moved to Farmingham, Me., had a large family, and d. c. 1816.

7. Meriah Turner 5, b. 12-31-1758. Dedham records record the marriage of "Miss Meriah Turner and Mr. John Brown Feb. 1, 1783."

8. Zulah Turner 5, b. 3-25-1761.

9. Luther Turner 5, b. 2-16-1764. When c. 18 he went to sea; probably died at sea.

10. Calvin Turner 5, b. 11-25-1765. He was a tanner and furrier. Prosperous for some years, but became intemperate and soon died.

11. Amos Turner 5, Record torn. Probably he is the same Amos who, Ebenezer said, was a bachelor and died 1778, 4-21-1778 according to Walpole V.S.

THE SIXTH GENERATION: The Children of Edward Turner 5 and his Wife, Hannah Fisher.

1. Adam Turner 6, b. 10-3-1763. Left his family to be a soldier in the Revolution.

2. Lewis Turner 6, b. 3-5-1765; moved to Smith's Basin, N.Y., then to Walworth, N.Y.; m. Susan Whitney, Pelham, Mass., "5-15-1768" (1788?); d. 7-15-1804.

3. Asa Turner 6 (Edward 5, Jos.4, Ebenezer 3, John 2.1), b. 7-24-1768 at Templeton, Mass.; bapt. 7-31-1768; m. Abigail Baldwin 12-9-1790. She was b. 6-23-1771; d. 7-23-1832, aged 61. She was a daughter of Jonathan and Mary Baldwin and is buried in Templeton, Mass. cemetery.

4. Ellis Turner 6, b. 4-27-1770, Templeton, Mass.; m. Thankful Fairbanks, daughter of Jos. and Essenh Fairbanks. The immigrant ancestor, Jonathan Fairbanks, settled at Dedham where the house he began in the 1630's still stands and is believed to be the oldest house in America.

5. Polly Turner 6, b. 12-28-1773; m. 2-27-1791 David Hodgins.

6. Ebenezer Turner 6, b. 2-12-1775 at Dedham, Mass.; m. 2-27-1798 Polly Sumner, b. 12-9-1775, d. 1-31-1846. He d. 2-25-1859.

7. Amasa Turner 6, b. 1776, Dec. 1., Templeton, Mass.; m. 2-4-1801 Eunice Sprague. Lived at Wardsboro. D. in 1860's of typhoid and old age.

THE SEVENTH GENERATION: The Children of Asa Turner 6
and his Wife, Abigail Baldwin Turner

1. Sylvia Turner 7, b. 5-27-1792; m. Marshall Alden, thought to be a direct descendant of John Alden, 7-23-1816. Three children. D. 4-22-1874.
2. Dulcenah Turner 7, b. 2-12-1795; m. Wm. Whitney 2-11-1819. She was his second wife. He d. 8-23-1839. She d. 5-10-1884.
3. Avery Turner 7, b. 4-12-1797; m. 12-13-1821 Hannah Baker. Arrived in Quincy, Ill., on Christmas Day, 1834. He d. 5-28-1875.
4. Asa Turner 2nd, 7, b. 6-11-1799; m. 8-31-1830 at Hartford, Conn., Martha Bull. He was a pioneer of Congregational Church in Iowa. From Denmark Academy which he established, grew Grinnell College. He d. 12-13-1885. American Dictionary of Biography, Vol. 20, gives his life.
5. Hannah Fisher Turner 7, b. 12-6-1809, Templeton, Mass.; m. 12-22-1830 Luke Manning. Eleven children.
6. Abigail Turner 7, b. 12-10-1802, Templeton, Mass.; m. 6-27-1821 Benjamin Day; d. 2-21-1874. Eight children.
7. Betsey Turner 7, b. 6-2-1807; d. 9-2-1807, Templeton, Mass.
8. Jonathan Baldwin Turner 7 (Asa 6, Edward 5, Jos. 4, Ebenezer 3, John 2.1), b. 12-7-1805, Templeton, Mass.; m. Rhodolphia Kibbe of Somers, Conn., 10-22-1835. She was b. 9-13-1810 at Somers; d. 1-6-1879, Jacksonville, Ill. He d. Jacksonville 1-10-1899.
9. Edward Lewis Turner 7, b. 7-24-1813, Templeton, Mass.; m. 12-26-1836 Abigail Edgell at Quincy. She was b. 11-10-1810 in So. Gardner, Mass.; d. 7-9-1899, Trumbull, Neb. Interred Lacon, Ill. Five children.

THE EIGHTH GENERATION: The Children of Jonathan Baldwin Turner 7
and his Wife, Rhodolphia Kibbe Turner

1. Rhodolphus Kibbe Turner 8, b. 9-11-1834, Jacksonville, Ill.; m. Aug. 1863 at Springfield, Mass., Sarah Ella Kibbe, b. 8-12-1844, Springfield, Mass.; d. 12-18-1880 at Quincy, Ill. Buried at Diamond Grove Cemetery, Jacksonville, Ill. She m. 2nd James Richard Dayton of Quincy on June 1887. Rhodolphus Turner, grandson of Rhodolphus Kibbe, is a high official of the Carbon Carbide Co.

2. Jonathan Baldwin Turner 2nd, 8, b. 1-6-1833, Jacksonville, Ill.; m. 9-23-1838 at Carlinville, Ill., Fanny (Grob) Turner, b. Krinau, Switzerland 6-15-1845; d. 9-9-1925 at Butler, Ill. He d. 3-18-1922. Both interred at Ware's Grove, Butler, Ill. Three children.

3. William Henry Turner 8, b. 6-30-1839, Jacksonville, Ill.; m. 12-12-1864, at Hillsboro, Ill. Fannie Grob Turner, widow of his brother, Jonathan Baldwin Turner 2nd. Eleven children. Interred at Ware's Grove, Butler, Ill. They were farmers.

4. Charles Arthur Turner 8, b. 4-11-1844, Jacksonville, Ill.; m. 12-31-1868 Jane E. Retter; m. 2nd Mary Philena Hatfield, 1858, at Montgomery, O.; d. 1931 at Decatur, Ill. He d. 10-15-1899, at Macon, Ill., where he was a farmer; was buried in Turner lot, Diamond Grove Cemetery, Jacksonville, Ill.

5. Mary Louise Turner 8 (Jonathan B. 7, Asa 6, Edward 5, Jos. 4, Ebenezer 3, John 2.1), b. 10-30-1845, only daughter of Jonathan B. Turner, Jacksonville, Ill.; m. Henry Frost Carriel, M.D., 5-6-1875, at Jacksonville, Ill. Died in San Francisco 6-10-1928 while visiting her son, Howard T. Carriel, M.D. She is buried in the Carriel lot, Diamond Grove Cemetery, Jacksonville.

6. Howard Asa Turner 8, b. 5-25-1850, Jacksonville, Ill. Lawyer, Minneapolis, Minn.; m. Ada Davis, b. 7-31-1860, at White Hall, Ill.; died at St. Augustine, Fla., 5-21-1911.

7. Frederick Clifford Turner 8, Lawyer, Jacksonville, Ill., where he was b. 10-25-1855; m. 8-15-1881 at Alexander, Ill., Elizabeth S. Alexander, b. 3-31-1857, d. 5-5-1898 at Jacksonville, Ill. One child, Elizabeth Turner 9, b. 5-30-1888, Jacksonville, Ill.; m. 11-19-1910 at Waukegan, Ill., Archibald L. McPherson, son of Grant and Emma (Eckhardt) McPherson, who was b. 1-9-1888, Chicago; d. 7-16-1929 near Dawson, New Mexico, in auto accident while enroute home from California. Elizabeth McPherson is now at State Hospital, Jacksonville.

Her children were:

- a. Barbara McPherson 10, b. 6-22-1915, Chicago; m. 7-26-1936 Charles Leonard Sanders. One child, Nancy Jean, b. 5-11-1937.
- b. Jean McPherson 10, b. 4-27-1917, Chicago; m. 6-18-1938 Winston J. Wayne, 1520 University Ave., Madison, Wis.
- c. Alexander Grant McPherson 10, b. 12-12-1921, Chicago.

What shall a son say of his mother, Mary Turner Carriel? She was beautiful, charming, keen of mind and blessed with a sense of humor. From the time of my earliest memories she was my teacher, guide and haven in all storms.

When she was writing Jonathan Baldwin Turner, published 1911, she told me that father was disappointed that she was not writing his life. She gave me the two volumes, Descendants of John Dwight, which contains a part of the Carriel genealogy, The History of Charlestown, N.H., by Rev. Henry H. Saunderson, the volume of father's reports, Illinois Central Hospital for The Insane 1870-1892, and the letters which Dr. Carriel wrote to her before their marriage. I am now doing what I think she was saying to me - "You write it."

When he wrote these letters to his intended bride Henry F. Carriel, M.D., probably did not expect that his youngest son would some day publish their contents. But I found them very interesting! There are about forty letters, written to Miss Mary L. Turner between May 27, 1874, and Apr. 18, 1875; also two letters from Miss Turner to him from Quincy, Ill.; and one letter that he wrote to Prof. Turner, asking consent to their marriage. Her last letter from Quincy is dated Apr. 21, 1875. She had written, "The cards have come", which, I judge, were the wedding invitations. That gave her about two weeks to get ready.

On June 22, 1874, Dr. Carriel had written to J. B. Turner: "That little matter between Miss Mary and myself has been satisfactorily concluded, and it only remains for me to obtain your and Mrs. Turner's consent to our marriage." For its kind that letter is unusual.... "As Mrs. Carriel (Mary Catherine Buttolph) was expecting and preparing for her final departure for a long time, it gave us opportunity -- and it was her pleasure -- to talk of things that would tend to affect my future happiness.... She said, 'You will never be happy without a wife, and you have my full consent to marry.' I had always admired Miss Mary, and I asked if she was willing I should marry her. She replied, 'Yes.'" The consent of Prof. and Mrs. Turner was given.

The prospective bride and groom tried hard to keep secret their engagement. When he called, he was to approach the Turner home not from the east, as was natural, because on the east the Turners had many friends, but from the west where there were then few houses. He was not to stay later than nine or nine-thirty P.M. After one call he wrote her of being disturbed because, just as he was entering I.C.H., a dog barked. In the summer of 1874 she wrote that she did not want to see him for six months. That may be the reason why he went to Minnesota and Wisconsin "for 2-4 weeks", taking Harry with him. The boy was not happy most of the time and stayed "within 6 feet" of him. In October he wrote that he was suspected. A part of the disguise was long visits on her part to Rhodolphus K. Turner, her brother in Quincy, and, I think, to Howard A. Turner, her brother in Chicago. Mary used different envelopes each time and a different hand writing; and Henry signed all his letters "Carrie L." Some one had appealed to Mary for her influence, probably in regard to a position at I.C.H., and he thought it was a good joke on them.

Maggie was the maid who had charge of the three boys. In April she had a sick headache, but hoped that she would be well for the wedding! Dr. Carriel had not told her, but planned to tell her and Harry at the same time, so that they could talk about it to each other and not anybody else.

Mary Turner was concerned lest the three boys should not accept her. Harry was twelve, Horace nine, and Frank five. Dr. Carriel wrote: "They are like their father; they cannot help loving you. Tonight I read to Harry what you sent, and when I came to the photograph - if he wants it - Harry interrupted, "Of course, I want it." On March 9, 1875, Harry wrote: "Dear Miss Turner, I am very much obliged for your picture and also your letter. My father told me that you would like to hear from me. I was quite surprised when my father told me that (you) were going to be married, but I think it will be very pleasant for us all.... From your's affectionately, Harry B. Carriel." One of the letters that Mary Turner Carriel kept through the years was that one, which settled the question of the boys accepting her.

The course of true love, they say, never runs smoothly. During the year, May 1874 to May 1875, Dr. Carriel was like a circus rider, standing on two horses. The I.C.H. was one; and Mary L. Turner was the other. He wrote 3-21-1875: "How is it that you scold me so? Did I not answer your two letters in one? Yet, if you say that I owe you a letter, I will write one; for it is no hardship for me to write you." His explanation was: "One week ago yesterday I had three members of the Legislature here and had a pretty hard day's work."

I recall a dinner about 1892 for some twenty-five members of the Legislature in the large dining room of the Superintendent's apartment. Fred sat by father at the south end of the long table; I sat by mother at the north end. During a lull in the conversation, Fred asked mother in a stage whisper, "What is the dessert?" When she replied, "Ice cream", Fred said, "Goodie!" That was the total contribution of the younger generation to the conversation.

The responsibility for hundreds of insane persons, behind barred windows and locked doors, was for the Superintendent a heavy burden. In a letter dated 9-2-1874, Dr. Carriel wrote: "I have just got through this rather big house, and went out to see how the filter is working; for we started the thing yesterday." At I.C.H. it was the custom of the Superintendent to go through every ward every Sunday. This gave every patient in the hospital access to him once a week; complaints or requests could be presented directly.

His letter of 3-31-1875 enclosed a long newspaper clipping: "CHOKED TO DEATH -- Capt. (Jos.) Vieira, the venerable night watchman (He was 65) at the State Hospital for the Insane, killed by a patient." During his night rounds a

violent patient in the most disturbed ward called Vieira into his room, because he could not get his breath, and wanted Vieira to lie down beside him so that he could breathe better. When Vieira refused the patient choked him to death.

Dr. Carriel assured Mary Turner that the watchman had been cautioned never to go into the room of a disturbed patient without taking an attendant with him. "Do not let this alarm you, for you will be safer here from any intrusion or danger from an insane person than in your father's house; and besides, I shall be here to protect you."

In his letter of 3-30-1875 Dr. Carriel enclosed a letter from Dr. H. A. Buttolph with the comment, "He is one of the best men I ever knew." Dr. Carriel had sent a photograph of Mary Turner and Dr. Buttolph had placed it on his bureau among the family portraits. The enclosed letter also stated that Dr. Buttolph had been offered the Superintendency of a new New Jersey Hospital for the Insane near Morristown, and had declined. He then had been asked to recommend several men. "Would you entertain at all the proposition to leave Jacksonville and come to Morristown and assume the responsibility of finishing, fitting, furnishing, opening and conducting this -- one of the largest, most expensive, and best appointed buildings in this or any other country?"

Dr. Carriel was inclined to accept the position, but left the decision to Mary Turner. He had little patience with politicians, who at times seemed to let politics be the guiding principle in caring for the insane. He had been the subject of unjust criticism, which, he said, had never happened in New Jersey. A committee from the Illinois Legislature had recently been at the Institution and seemed inclined to reduce appropriations.

Mrs. H. A. Buttolph had also enclosed a note to Miss Turner: "I thank you very much for allowing him to send me your photograph. For I am sure I could not have entrusted my darling boys to your care with half the assurance I now feel, if I had not been permitted to look into your eyes...and heart. It is well both for himself and for his children."

Dr. Carriel wrote to Miss Turner on Apr. 4, 1875: "Still no word from Trenton.... It is only this everlasting annoyance of changes in trustees, changes in laws (the conditions under which a person could be committed to an insane hospital, for which the Superintendent was responsible), labor (troubles), criticism for political reasons, that makes me desirous of leaving. Can't help but feel that the chances are good." That indicates that Mary Turner had given her consent to go to New Jersey. But they never went. Many Superintendents were recommending, and other men seemed more available. Miss Dorothea Dix had written, expressing regret that he was considering a resignation from I.C.H.

On Mar. 23, 1875, Harry and Maggie both received letters from Mrs. B(uttolph). His letter contained some good advice about doing for others for one's own happiness, and particularly requested him to do all he could "to make your new home a happy one." Tactfully Maggie was given the same advice.

The wedding day came - May 6, 1875. Details are not known. Within a photograph of Dr. Carriel, I found this certificate: "State of Illinois, Morgan Co., Jacksonville, Ill. May 6, 1875. I, Samuel M. Morton, a Presbyterian Minister, hereby certify that on this day I joined in marriage Henry F. Carriel, M.D., with Miss Mary L. Turner agreeably to law. (Signed) Samuel M. Morton, Past. Westminster Church." She was thirty, he forty-five, when they were married. Their photographs shown in Picture Section, No. 11, were taken later.

We turn now to Dr. Carriel's Reports as Superintendent of Illinois Hospital for The Insane, less for what they tell of the Institution than for what they reveal of the man.

The Illinois Hospital for The Insane was opened Nov. 3, 1851. Previous Superintendents had been: J.M. Higgins, M.D., 1851-2; J.M. Higgins, M.D., H.K. Jones, M.D., and Andrew McFarland, M.D., 1853-4; and Dr. McFarland, 1855-1869.

The physical condition of the buildings left something to be desired when Dr. Carriel arrived July 1, 1870. A Jacksonville paper said, "He found the whole plant in bad shape, buildings and equipment out of repair, and a heavy debt hanging over the Institution, so that he felt hampered in the management, and went to the Governor (John M. Palmer), who told him that he should start with a clean sheet; and got an appropriation of the \$22,000 deficit. That was the only deficit the Institution had during his 23 years there; and balances ranged from \$637.67 to \$34,459.23."

Ventilation received his attention first. In his Journal on European hospitals Dr. Carriel had written repeatedly about ventilation. It was his belief that pleasant and healthful surroundings are important in the care of the insane. The Report of the Trustees dated Dec. 10, 1870, says: "We deem it but just to say that under the skillful management of the Superintendent the work of ventilation, as far as provided for, has been completed in a manner highly satisfactory, and at a cost much less than at one time anticipated." In his first Report we find: "Although there were sufficient ventilation flues, nearly all of them had been stopped, or the openings boarded over." "Downward ventilation has been introduced in the water closets", and the foul air of the wards was blown out of the tall smoke stack.

Heating flues were defective from having several openings in the same flue in different storeys. "Nearly all the ceilings in the house are cracked, loose and falling from time to time. The dining rooms ought to be divided so that patients of each ward could dine together separately. New and improved dumb-waiters are needed. Some improved mode of serving and conveying food from kitchen to dining rooms is necessary. Improved arrangements in the kitchen are also desirable." He said, "The beautiful lawn should have summer houses and more trees and provide for more liberty and privacy of female patients." "The tin roof, covering the entire building, all the window sash, frames and guards require painting."

Included in needed improvements were a new boiler-house farther from the building, and new boilers, for safety and to remove unsightly ash piles. The space over the present boiler-house could then be made a chapel as originally planned. A new wash-house farther from the kitchen was needed to remove odors from the Main Building and to make possible a storeroom. We children were always expected at the Sunday afternoon service to be in father's pew, even if we had been at Sunday School and Church in State Street Church in the morning.

The Superintendent made his Report to the Trustees, and they presented theirs to the Governor.

Less than one-fourth of the two years, 1868-1870, was under Dr. Carriel's administration. In that period, out of 1114 persons treated, 210 - or 18.85 per cent - were discharged recovered. Regarding causes of insanity the Superintendent says: "The friends of insane persons often note the first symptoms of derangement of mind as the cause; especially is this true in cases where the religious feelings predominate. Insanity does not attack the individual so suddenly but that he has some premonition of the gathering storm....When at last the dividing line is reached between sanity and insanity, the mind instinctively falls back on that inherent religious sentiment which is implanted in the breast of every person." He emphasized the importance of beginning treatment within three months of the beginning of the malady.

The following emphasizes the Superintendent's zeal in keeping the Institution in good repair. "The number of cases treated in the last two years is 173 greater than in any previous year.... Taking the results of the previous two years as a basis, we ought to have had 75 more recoveries, but have only five to report." The reason, he thought, was discomfort from overcrowding the Institution.

In that first Report the Trustees asked appropriations of \$4.50 a week per patient, and for twelve salaries \$9810, of which \$2500 was the Superintendent's salary. They calculated the average number of patients during the next two years would be 450. The appropriation asked for the year,

Dec. 1, 1870-71, was \$115,300. Besides an apartment and food for his family, the Superintendent had two maids and a coachman, Mike O'Brian.

An early report reveals the Superintendent's attitude to his position: "To comfort the hopeless, to render kind offices to the helpless, to give a cup of cold water to the parched lips, to smooth the pathway to the grave, these are the duties less evident in their immediate results, less consoling in their exercise, but none the less sure of their ultimate reward."

Repairs and improvements already made never blinded his eyes to others badly needed:

- "1. A chapel finished in ash and trimmed with walnut; and a good pipe organ installed.
2. A carpenter shop one and two storeys, brick, equipped with engine, circular saw, scroll-saw, planer, moulder, and lathe. The building to be heated by exhaust steam from the engine.
3. An ice-house, brick, 30 by 60 feet, with 4-inch air space in walls, lined with matched boards and filled in with 6 inches of saw-dust.
4. Entire outside of Main Building painted with two coats with window frames and sash; bricks before painting treated with linseed oil.
5. All roofs covered with 'Gline's patent Slate Roosting Paint.'
6. A new sewer for entire building with 15 and 12 inch socket pipe; the 15-inch pipe 8421 feet to where trap collects solid matter, periodically cleaned out and carried to the farm.
7. Fencing to permit exercise for disturbed patients: 1156 feet ten feet high, 800 feet eight feet high, 933 feet six feet high.
8. Another boiler added at pump house and a coal room 16 feet square.
9. Seven wards thoroughly repaired. All corridors plastered, repaired or painted. Floor boards hiding vermin removed and walls plastered to the floor. All woodwork repaired, new knobs on doors, bathrooms altered, refitted with improved fixtures. All dining rooms have been divided by middle brick walls, inside of which are heating and ventilating flues and dumb-waiters for serving food. Sixteen of these rooms replastered, refloored, refitted with new china closets, sinks, etc. The old wash-house finished for a kitchen, with new kitchen furniture and fixtures throughout. An underground passage c. 400

feet long with cars on track to carry food to each wing."

Though not a part of this Report or the known purposes of that tunnel, the cars furnished "extracurriculum" activities for us children! Those who knew never told; and the Superintendent never learned. That was a good thing for us!

Another serious problem was the water supply. Water for the 600 people at I.C.H. came first from wells, then from Mauvaisterre Creek. This water contained sediment and vegetable matter and vegetable and animal organisms. For tea or coffee, a day required five barrels of water. A filter was built, with sand, gravel, charcoal, etc. 66 inches in all, having a capacity of 70,000 gallons a day.

I have listed these improvements because they reveal the condition of the Institution in 1870, Dr. Carriel's skill in building and economy, and his concern for his patients.

Frequent comments like the following are found in his Reports: "It is believed many cases of insanity could be prevented by timely and judicious treatment during the preliminary stage." As in the case of delay in setting a broken bone, so prompt treatment of a mind irritated and disordered by overwork, is important.

"Chapel services were attended by about half the institution, music by the band two evenings a week, cheerful appearance of wards, walking parties for men, and for women, and rides for women in special carriages, weekly dancing parties, dramatic and musical performances fortnightly during seven months - these, together with labor on the farm and in the sewing, ironing rooms, etc. show our life here."

There follows a description of the treatment used, including the warm bath, and ending with this: "Who, accustomed to the treatment of the insane, has not seen a poor maniac brought to the hospital with arms pinioned, exhausted by want of food, loss of sleep and over exertion, made perfectly tranquil by a few kind words and a warm bath? This with a glass of hot milk punch has brought sleep to the sufferer, who has not known rest for several days and nights before."

The farm contained about twenty acres in various garden vegetables, the rest in corn, oats, potatoes and hay. Ten thousand pounds of grapes from our vineyard have been distributed throughout our household; and 1500 pints of strawberries, along with 51,403 quarts of milk.

Through a friend a life-sized portrait of Miss Dorothea L. Dix had been received. It was through her efforts that care of the insane had been established by the State of Illinois. I.C.H. received from Miss Dix stereoscopic views and

other tokens of kindly interest. Miss Dix gave to father a gold locket with seven pearls. Mother wore it for many years, then gave it to Bird, who gave it to her daughter, Mrs. Lawrence (Mary Louise) Ellison.

Admitting patients to a hospital for the insane was very different from entrance to a general hospital. Insane patients are committed, and there are bars on the windows and locks on the doors. There were two classes of patients: "pauper patients", and patients for whom some one paid. There must have been abuses in commitment for carefully worded laws were passed by the State Legislature concerning the decision of the County Court as to whether a person was insane. The alleged insane person was at the trial, with counsel; a jury of six, including a physician, brings in a verdict, and the County Judge pronounced the commitment. All the laws relative to the commitment of an insane person, then in effect, are published in these Reports. If fraud were involved, the Superintendent would be liable.

The following "Special Orders of the Trustees" are also printed: "The Superintendent is ordered to insist strictly on previous notice in all cases, and admit no patients who do not bring a certificate of admission, issued from the hospital, and bearing its official seal.

"2. That a sufficiency of new and suitable clothing (the amount required by law) shall invariably be brought with the patient, or an amount of money deposited at the Institution sufficient to cover any deficiencies.

"3. That the bonds given for the incidental expenses of patients, not paupers, shall have, besides the principal, the names of two sureties, accompanied by the Certificate of the County Judge or Clerk, that either of the sureties is sufficient for the conditions of the bond.

"4. That no female shall be admitted while in a state of pregnancy; and a discovery of that condition after arrival shall annul any grant of admission.

"5. That no admission be granted where it is apparent that the patient has been brought into the State in a condition of chronic insanity, unless the circumstances making proper such change of residence be fully satisfactory.

"6. That any palpable misstatement as to material facts or any withholding of same, in any jury verdict, or any other evidence on which patients are admitted, shall justify the Superintendent in declining to admit the patient."

The Trustees Report of 12-10-1872 is the last one signed by J. B. Turner. His term expired between 1872 and 1874.

That report was signed by Isaac Scarrit, John Tillson, and J.B. Turner. His successor as resident Trustee from Jacksonville was Judge H. G. Whitlock. Turner was on the Board that elected H. F. Carriel. That fact helps to explain how Mary L. Turner came on the Carriel scene.

The Report of the Trustees, dated Oct. 1, 1876, for the twenty-two months ending Sept. 30, 1876, states: The daily average of patients was 467, compared with an average of 477 for the previous two years. They had purchased coal for one year, after bids, at a price reduced from $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel to 7.6 cents per bushel, delivered in the coal house.

"The work of repairing, plastering and improving the wards has been constantly in progress since the biennium report, but is necessarily slow, as each ward is, and has been at all times, crowded to its utmost capacity; and to effect any improvement has called for the peculiar skill, sagacity and unequalled ability of Dr. H. F. Carriel in that class of work. We cannot speak in too high terms of his success in this regard. Wards in which darkness and cheerlessness reigned have been remodelled, openings have been made, light has entered.... We do not believe that repairs absolutely necessary....can be made for less than the sum recommended by the Superintendent."

In the Superintendent's Report we learn: "Fifty-six bedsteads of ash and walnut, made in the hospital shops, have been placed in two of the more disturbed wards for women. All the mattresses of the whole house have been repaired, cleaned, and made over during the year."

Dr. Carriel's habit of accuracy is seen here. "The fan has been changed in shape and enclosed so as to take the air from the tower, as was originally intended.... The fan's efficiency has been in consequence increased. By a recent experiment with a Biram Anemometer it was ascertained that with the fan making sixty revolutions per minute 64,800 cubic feet of air is blown into the building per minute. This quantity, estimating the number of occupants at 550, will give each person 117 cubic feet and estimating that each person breathes 16 times a minute, it will furnish 7 cubic feet of air for each inspiration. With this abundant and superabundant supply of fresh air, most of the wards are entirely destitute of any perceptible odor."

The constant anxiety of the Superintendent was fire! My earliest memory is of a little bed at the foot of father's and mother's bed, by the side of which she sat every night till I went to sleep and before that prayed for me in a voice that memory still can hear. Fire was the reason that he placed his trousers every night on a chair beside his bed in a certain way, so that he could put them on quickly. I remember only

one fire. The paint house painted the sky red one night. But what happened once could happen again with more serious consequences for hundreds of insane behind locked doors and barred windows.

Hence we find in his Report, dated Sept. 30, 1876, a recommendation for additional facilities for extinguishing fires. "I would propose that a 4-inch iron pipe be connected with the city main and carried along the front of the hospital, extending to the barn buildings, and returning at the rear of the hospital with fire plugs at convenient points." Fire at an institution in a neighboring state led the Superintendent to renew request for a building with ironing room.

"The following is a capitulation of our requests in order of their greatest need: For general repairs \$12,000, for fire plugs \$1500, for ironing room \$7,000, for amusement hall \$2,500, for portico and grounds \$3,000, for seed house \$1,500, broom shop and conservatory \$1500, for summer houses \$1,000, total \$28,500."

"When the building at Anna is completed, there will be accommodations in the public and private institutions for little more than half the insane of the state.... In the past 22 months 181 have been transferred to other hospitals or ordered discharged by your Board, in order to make room for recent cases as provided by law."

"In their last Report to the Governor your Board said: 'Next to the prime political duty of the state to provide for its own existence follows the obligation, both expedient and humane, as in the family system, of caring for those disabled from self sustainment, of restoring them to their rights, work and value as citizens.... Every human being rescued from demented darkness, and restored to the ranks of reason is a working value to the community and the State.'"

Then the Superintendent suggested how more room could be economically provided. "I would suggest the extensions to our present building, for accommodation of 75 patients of each sex could be made for about one half what it would cost to furnish the same room in a new institution. At the same time it would enable us to make a better classification, and more completely to isolate the noisy and turbulent from the quiet and harmless. These additions would bring the easy capacity of this building up to 600, a number not in excess of what can be properly accommodated under one management."

Appropriations asked from the Legislature were based on careful study of trends of prices. "Prices of all kinds of supplies have ranged unusually low during the past two years,

and it is probable that there will remain a balance in favor of the hospital at the expiration of the term, for which the last appropriation was made. It is hardly to be expected that prices for all articles used will remain as low during the next two years; and it seems to me the usefulness of this institution would be jeopardized if the legislature at its coming session does not grant as large an amount as was granted by the last General Assembly. If we are all wed to use an unexpended balances which may remain on hand July 1, 1877, for repairs and improvements, and the legislature will appropriate \$90,000 per annum, if we are allowed to charge individuals for board and care, or \$100,000 if we are not allowed to charge individuals, we shall hope to live and live comfortably."

The increased number of visitors was a problem. Some crowded days interfered with the operation of the hospital. One man who brought 300 Sunday School pupils, being remonstrated with, replied, "We pay our share of taxes and thought we ought to receive the usual courtesies." Escorting visitors required the whole time of one person. Over 1100 were shown the building by one person. "The daily average for two years is 25 per day."

Careful attention was given by the Superintendent to allowing qualified persons to help in the work of the Institution. About fifty were used during the last two years on the farm, in the garden, around the barn, washhouse, carpenter shop, boiler-house, or assisting the masons. The skills of many chronic insane could be used profitably to the hospital if supervised. On the one hand, those recently insane should not make much effort of any kind, mental or physical. On the other hand, to keep busy at useful tasks would prevent that ennui and utter dementia that so often appears in wards of hospitals for the insane.

The Superintendent suggested that some patients could be used to great advantage in establishing schools, perhaps including classes in drawing and music. Some schools had been established with encouraging results. But I.C.H. patients hardly had room to eat and sleep.

Amusement for patients including dances weekly, except in warm weather, fortnightly dramas in which officers, attendants and patients take part; the brass band of ten pieces, and base ball club have been enjoyed by about fifty officers, attendants and patients. A magic lantern, throwing a picture 16 feet in diameter, with lectures, served to break the routine.

Persistent efforts by pseudo-philanthropists and persons of doubtful sanity to change the management and organization of hospitals for the insane by direct appeals to the national and state legislatures induced the Association of Superintendents of Hospitals for the Insane, meeting in 1875, to adopt the following: "Resolved, that the work of conducting any

particular individual through the mazes of disease into the light of unclouded reason, embracing as it does, the drugs that he is to take, the privileges that he is to enjoy, the letters that he is to write or to receive, and the company he may see, implies not only certain professional attainments, but a close and continuous observation of his conduct and conversation, neither of which qualifications can be expected from the class of functionaries mentioned above, though appointed for the express purpose of making suggestions and proffering advice."

"Resolved that one of the first things in the treatment of a patient is to secure his confidence, to make him feel that he is in the hands of friends, who will protect and care for him; and yet this purpose is completely frustrated, when it is incessantly proclaimed to him from the walls of his apartment, that the people to whom he has been entrusted by others are not trusted by others...."

"Resolved, that valuable information may be obtained from letters of patients respecting their mental movements, as many will communicate their thoughts in this manner more unreservedly than in conversation, which advantage is lost when their letters are forwarded unopened."

"Resolved, that inasmuch as the letters of the insane, especially of women, often contain matter, the very thought of which after recovery, will overwhelm them with mortification and dismay, any law which compels the sending of such letters, is clearly an outrage on common decency...."

That is the gist of a long action taken by the Association of Superintendents of Hospitals.

Two tables follow, one of products of the farm, including 16,470 gallons of milk; the other, a detailed inventory of the personal property of the hospital. The financial report, beginning with a balance of \$21,613.03 on Oct. 1, 1875, closes with a balance of \$4582.25 on Oct. 1, 1876.

A long detailed inventory of everything bought for the institution follows.

The property is appraised as follows: 160 acres @ \$500 an acre - \$80,000; 11 acres @ \$300 an acre - \$3,300, total \$83,300. Buildings were valued at \$500,000; the two together came to \$583,300.

In the Trustees Report, dated Oct. 1, 1878, they speak of their efforts in economy, and "they refer with pride to the results of their efforts."

In reference to the Superintendent's detailed report, they say, "We cordially endorse his estimates for current expenses for the next two years, as also his requests for

special purposes." \$115,000 per annum was asked for the next two years.

Just as in a home, the improvement of one thing called for something else. "With the addition of the East and West wings now nearly completed, we find our engine house too small and our shop room inadequate."

Dr. Carriel wrote, "It costs the institution more than \$15,000 per annum for soap. The Superintendent feels confident that he can save \$500 per annum by the erection of a soapery, and asks for an appropriation of \$1000 for that purpose."

The Trustees plead, that since the founding of the institution, they have never asked for money to beautify the grounds, while sister institutions have received liberal appropriations. They endorse the Superintendent's request for \$2,000 for that purpose.

The Trustees call attention to the old controversy with the city. The drainage of the hospital sewer at the north line of the hospital grounds, runs in a surface depression into the city. They asked funds to build a sewer on the grounds and eastward to Mauvaisterre Creek.

"We cannot close this report without speaking of the efficient and humane manner in which the Superintendent and his corps of assistants perform their respective duties -- duties of the most trying and arduous character."

The Superintendent's Fourth Report, dated Oct. 1, 1878, states that at the date of the last (two year) Report, there were 466 patients, admitted since then 609, making a total of 1075 treated; discharged recovered 167, discharged improved 220, eloped 11, died 74; present number 534; daily average for the two years 490. Two of those who ran away were arrested for criminal acts, but tried for insanity, because the attacks suffered in jail were suspected of being pretended.

"The health of the institution, in spite of the crowded condition last Spring, has been good. The new male wing brought relief last Spring to the male side, though now the number of men is within two of the estimated capacity."

The Superintendent emphasized again the importance of early treatment of insanity. "If even one half of all the cases of insanity were incurable, and this statement is certainly within the limits of probability, there would not be that demand for accommodation for the insane in the future, if the people were educated up to the great importance of early treatment. To aid in bringing about this result, the barriers of admission should be as few and simple as possible. The legal formalities are such in this State, that it is believed that many cases are retained at home until they become incurable,

because of the great aversion of friends to parade their family misfortunes before the public."

"Of the whole number admitted in the last two years, 28 per cent have been discharged recovered, while in cases whose insanity has been less than three months duration 59 per cent have recovered; between 3 and 6 months, 25 per cent; but in cases insane over 6 months only 3 per cent have been discharged cured."

Nine tables of statistics ensue, for 1875, 1877 and 1878:

1. Patients received, discharged.
2. Duration of insanity of those admitted.
3. Causes of disease in those admitted.
4. Occupation.
5. Civil condition (single, married, widowed, divorced).
6. Nativity.
7. Form of mental disease and immediate cause of death.
8. Patients by counties.
9. General results since the institution was formed.

Patients admitted under Dr. Higgins 317, under Dr. Jone 27, under Dr. McFarland 3447, and under Dr. Carriel 2353.

The wings added in 1878 to the East and West ends of Main Building were 143 feet long and 40 feet wide, with an ell 60 feet long and 27 feet wide. These wings were three storeys high, with cellar and iron stairways at each end of the corridors. Each ward has a dining room, 17 sleeping rooms 8 by 12 feet, two large sleeping rooms, attendants' room, wash room, bath room, water closet and scullery. In twelve of the sleeping rooms of each wing there are also water closet fixtures. The Superintendent described in detail building materials and construction, heating and ventilation, told where the materials were bought and commended the firm for good lumber and fair dealing. The East wing was finished during the winter and was ready Apr. 15. The West wing was built during the summer and construction was pushed till completed. In addition, an ironing building was added on the West (women's) side, about 40 by 70 feet, two storeys high with cellar, with rooms for ironing and sorting clothes and rooms for the matron and other employees. An underground railway, about 1000 feet long, for distribution of food and clothes, was also built.

"Finally, in regard to these new wings, it may be of interest to you gentlemen to know that the amount appropriated will be sufficient for their completion and furnishing."

In answer to contemporary criticism of the cost of hospitals for the insane, the Superintendent stated that the institution had then cost \$600,000 and would care for 600 patients. That is an investment of \$1000 per patient. He

doubted if better care could be provided for less money.

In this period, 1877-1878, the beautiful main entrance was also improved. The portico was raised about 30 feet, entrances under the front porch and in the rear were provided and the old steps, facing north, were made more safe in winter by east and west exposure.

Annual appropriations for repairs were about \$6000 for I.C.H. A constant campaign was waged, repairing, tiling bathroom floors, making changes to produce better ventilation, etc. and the make the patients' quarters more pleasant.

The iron flue within the tall smokestack was only three feet in diameter, and after enlargement of boiler capacity, was inadequate. Outside the flue was a space of 14 inches between the flue and masonry, more capacity outside than inside it. This was intended to ventilate the sewer and did it well. Instead of building a new smokestack a way was found to use the space between flue and masonry.

The two stairways at either end of the central administrative part of Main Building, extending its entire height, were declared unsafe. The beautiful circular stairs were then constructed.

In winter the offices were quite cold, because of cold air when the front and rear doors were opened, and because a partial vacuum was caused below by openings near the stairways, extending the whole six storeys. Walnut partitions were built, forming vestibules for front and rear entrances.

Among improvements needed, mentioned by the Superintendent, was an engine room able to run all the machinery of the institution. A brick two-storey building, 32 by 79 feet, connecting the boiler house and the carpenter shop was erected for \$8000. Formerly the steam was carried for 150 feet underground at a great disadvantage.

The piggery near the west end of the grounds made its presence felt - or smelt - when south winds blew. Dr. Carriel felt that the pigs should be separated from the cows. Building a piggery, corn-cribs, slaughter-house, cooking and steam apparatus was recommended at an estimated cost of \$8000; also a building for curing, smoking and storing meats, and containing also sleeping apartments for employees. Estimate, \$3500. The slaughter house was built but never used. Being within city limits the city would not permit its use.

A building for making soap was asked; \$1000. It was believed that it would pay for itself in two years.

\$2000 was asked to improve the entrance to the front yard and grounds and construction of walks for patients; \$1000 for grading, painting and building new fences for the new wings. Signals between wards and office and thermostats in exposed and unfrequented places, as protection against fire, and a telegraph line to the hospital were needed. "This line would nearly pay for the interest on the investment in the price charged for delivery of messages, besides saving much annoyance by vexatious delays." \$2000 was needed.

The two new wings added expense for heating and the 150 new patients increased expense for food. The last two years' appropriation, \$106 per patient per year, was inadequate. At least \$115,000 per year would be needed.

In the 1870 minutes Dr. McFarland had offered to the hospital certain lots (30 acres) near the reservoir at a price to be appraised by three disinterested parties. Mr. Scarrit, Chairman of Trustees, and Dr. Carriel agreed to buy the land for \$5000. This was endorsed by the Trustees. Dr. Carriel forwarded the money and was to receive interest till the Trustees should buy the land at the price paid. Later they did. One of the Trustees who voted for this arrangement was J.B. Turner.

The Superintendent's Report of 1877-78 showed that commitment of insane was still a problem. "The law of Illinois requiring....a verdict of a jury of six in the presence of the supposed insane person, with the right of counsel, examining witnesses, and all the surroundings and safe-guards that are usually taken in the defense of persons charged with crime, is certainly throwing abundant protection around the personal liberty of any citizen, and it is believed that this is the only state in the Union that considers the rights of the citizen jeopardized by much milder forms of law.... So far as the officers of this hospital are concerned, this law perhaps could not be improved....The Superintendent escapes many tantalizing controversies and threats of prosecution by informing his patient that he has in his possession the verdict of a jury and the order of a court...."

But there were flaws in this law. Testimony in court compelled a family to divulge in public the insane actions of a dear one. The average cost of a trial by jury would cost as much as nearly three months' care in a hospital. To a confused mind the court trial seemed to indicate some crime. The publicity, after recovery, was humiliating. Families are unwilling to face the publicity, and delay the trial, and delay in treatment reduces the possibility of cure. Another objection is that the patient must be in the court room. A considerable portion of women admitted are weakened by

childbirth, and transporting them over "our roads" is a matter of life and death. Frequently persons who do not comprehend the law bring to the hospital a friend without any legal papers. A husband brought his wife who was too weak to sit up. By admitting her the Superintendent was liable under the law. The Judge and jury were persuaded to make their examination at the hospital.

When the jury has decided and the Court has committed an insane person, the only legal record is the sheriff's warrant, which is returned to the County Clerk. It can be lost and leave the hospital without authority and the Superintendent without protection.

"The law should be changed so that the sworn certificate of two physicians would decide the question of sanity or insanity, or any way other than making it necessary for the insane person to be present."

"The insane are sensitive and compulsory living with criminals gives the deranged person the wrong idea of the hospital and brings discontent and feelings of degradation. Besides, criminals often pretend to be insane. This involves delay and makes cure less likely. There should be special hospitals for the criminal insane. These people 'are bad by nature as well as from disease.'"

"The grapery furnished grapes for a month to the whole institution. The number of cows is being increased to meet increasing demands for milk." A detailed table gives the production of the farm from tons of hay to bunches of asparagus; 34 products in all.

"L. A. Frost, M.D., has been appointed 3rd Assistant Physician, and during 18 months of service has shown a fitness for the place and performed the duties of his position in a satisfactory manner." "Dr. F. C. Winslow has recently returned from a six months leave of absence, most of which he spent in Europe, in study."

The mother of H. F. Carriel was Pamela Frost. I have wondered if Lewis A. Frost, M.D., were not a relative. But those who knew are dead. Ernest Frost, Fred (Pickle) and Charles Winslow were my playmates. My brother, Howard, named Fred "Pickle" and me "Sam", playing horse, and the names stayed with us.

"We close this Report with the feeling that never before was this hospital in better condition to fulfill the designs for which it was established; and now, committing this great charity to the favorable consideration and fostering care of the people and humbly seeking the guidance of a kind Providence in the management of its affairs, we enter upon the responsibilities of another period. Respectfully submitted, H. F. Carriel, M.D., Sup't., Jacksonville, Oct. 1, 1878."

The balance on hand was \$56,668.63.

In the two year report, dated Oct. 1, 1880, Dr. Carriel says, "The number of patients 9-3-1878 was 534, and on Oct. 1, 1880, 633..... Nearly half of the deaths have been caused by consumption and exhaustion of acute mania..... The percentage of recoveries on the whole number admitted was c. 27%; of those who had not been deranged over three months percentage of recoveries was 65%."

A review of the ten years under Dr. Carriel, 1870-1880, shows many improvements. The exterior had been enlarged by two wings, the whole building painted and the entrance rebuilt. The interior had been renovated, remodelled, improved. "A thorough system of ventilation has been introduced, which takes out the foul air through the smokestack. The sewer no longer makes each apartment offensive. The heating apparatus now warms the institution more effectively for less cost. In 1869-70 wood and bituminous coal cost \$24,030.66; in 1879-80 anthracite and bituminous coal cost \$11,283.26. An enlarged hospital, using $\frac{1}{3}$ more steam for power, was more effectively warmed at a decrease of 53 percent in cost. The water supply has been improved in quality and abundance by building an additional reservoir on the hospital grounds and by the city water works. The preparation of food has been advanced by appliances and its distribution made more effective by an underground tunnel. A wash-house, boiler-house, carpenter and engineer shops and bakery have been built. Out-buildings for the care of stock have been added. The institution has been increased in length by $\frac{1}{3}$ and the number of patients it can accomodate by $\frac{1}{4}$. During the past two years a conservatory has been added whose flowers bring great pleasure to the patients. A building, 32 by 82 feet, two storeys high, has been added, connecting the carpenter shop with the boiler-house. A Harris-Corliss engine in power and economy is giving great satisfaction. A Vale rotary engine, 16 feet in diameter, has been placed in the bakery; also a dough-kneader and cracker-making machine; an extension has been added to the amusement room and a chapel has been furnished."

The fourth biennial report of the state commissioners of public charities said: "The new board with the new Superintendent, Dr. H. F. Carriel, formerly Assistant Physician in the N.J. Hospital for the Insane, began a work of renovating and remodelling of the institution, which is not yet fully completed. Dr. Carriel entered upon the duties of his position July 6, 1870. During the past six or seven years the changes have been very extensive. They have been judiciously planned and economically carried out, and have given a new air of comfort to the entire establishment.... This work of renovation has cost in six years.... \$100,000. The State has however received value for ever dollar spent."

But the Superintendent always saw other needs to be met. To the three wards on the women's side renovated in the past two years should now be added four men's wards, which needed new floors, new casings, plaster and paint. "The wash-house with the old cement floor, full of holes, has now a marble tile

floor and needs new washing machines after nine years' use. This should cost about \$2500. A bath-house for each sex in unoccupied courts would be a great luxury for patients... It is, of course, for the legislature to determine... They would cost about \$1,000."

"Four airing courts should be paved for use whenever not raining. The increased consumption of water has made inadequate the old filter. All authorities recommend a duplicate filter also."

"The old bowling alley, used for carpenter shop during the building of extensions, should be repaired, out of our repair fund. Several basements need paving 'to prevent harboring of rats' as well as for dryness and utility."

A half mile of sidewalks "seems an absolute necessity... We have plans for a refrigerating house much needed, where supplies for a year could be stored. It would cost \$6,000. Storage of butter, meat, eggs and fruit would in a few years pay for itself." I recall one guest who was amazed when told that the butter he was eating was a year old! "\$2,000 for planting 1,000 trees and improving the forty acres of front yard is still needed. Female patients have no other place to exercise."

The following comments by Dr. Carriell give an idea of epilepsy and insanity as understood at that time. The I.C.H. had then 35 epileptics, and epilepsy was considered "a hopeless condition". The superintendent estimated the total number of insane in Illinois as 3600, of whom one in eighteen were epileptics. "This institution's share of Illinois epileptics would justify a separate building. The disturbing effect of an epileptic fit on those near them makes advisable a separate building. Besides, epileptics are often very dangerous. Fits are most likely to occur at night and special beds for their protection could be provided."

Encouraged by the favorable reception of his plea in his last report for a separate building for the criminal insane, Dr. Carriell renews that plea: "Their vicious propensities, their degrading habits, their corrupting influence, make imperative their isolation. Would we want our brothers and sisters, our sons and daughters, our fathers and mothers... in such company?"

In this Report the Superintendent gives his opinion on the prevalence and causes of insanity. "That insanity arises from diseased action of the brain is no longer doubted... Prominent among the predisposing influences, tending to pro-

duce insanity, may be placed hereditary transmission from parent to child.... Some other predisposing influences are said to be age, sex, education and degree of civilization... Few become deranged before fifteen years of age... From 25 to 40 probably the largest number become insane. More persons are living in this period...which is the time of greatest mental and bodily vigor...of greatest efforts....greatest mental strain....greatest success or crushing failure. Which sex is more liable to disease even authorities differ."

"Does civilization predispose to insanity? There is room for grave doubt....Should not the complex actions of the educated brain be so used and guided and controlled, in accordance with the laws of our being, as to be a source of strength against disease, rather than a predisposition to it?"

"Is insanity increasing out of proportion to the increase in population?.... It does seem so.... There are today 1200 more persons cared for in the state institutions than there were ten years ago. The number of insane persons in Illinois he gave as 3000, one insane to 852 sane. Increase in Illinois population in the last ten years was 611,000. That would allow an increase of 725 insane persons."

"The effect of erroneous education undoubtedly has an influence in predisposing to mental unsoundness. By too great indulgence the passions acquire greater control....Too early efforts at study and too close application, overtaxing the faculties is also injurious...."

"It is feared that intemperance is a prolific source of unsoundness. Of the cases admitted in the last two years, intemperance was assigned as the cause of 8 percent (46)... Alcohol not only acts as an exciting cause....but as a predisposing cause in offspring. It hardens the tissue of the brain, influences the circulation of the blood and in this way interferes with the nutrition of that organ. It also tends to produce inflammation of the brain and its membranes. One writer says: 'A frequent connection as excuse and effect is established both by theory and observation between habitual intemperance and cases of apoplexy, paralysis, and epilepsy... Brain changes begun...(by) alcohol in the parents are thus developed and completed in their children'.....Liquor drinking is at the bottom of much of the mischief done to the human system, terminating in insanity and accredited to other causes."

"During the past year the hospital has cost the State \$107,667. The average number of patients has been $624\frac{1}{2}$. This makes the expense $\$3.31\frac{1}{2}$ per week per patient. The daily average number of patients for the next two years is estimated at 630, which at $\$3.31\frac{1}{2}$ per patient per week, makes up the appropriation asked, \$110,000."

Next are given fourteen tables of statistics concerning

patients and detailed financial accounts.

In the Report ending Oct. 1882, some changes had been made in the resident officers. H. A. Gilman, M.D., who for sixteen years had been 1st Assistant Physician, had been appointed Superintendent of Iowa State Hospital at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Lewis A. Frost, M.D., who had been 3rd Assistant Physician, had been promoted to 1st Assistant Physician, Fred C. Winslow, M.D., who had been 2nd Assistant Physician, disappears: where or why is not told. John D. Waller, M.D., becomes 2nd Assistant Physician, and Grant Cullimore becomes Apothecary. Rev. E. A. Tanner, who had been chaplain fourteen years, was elected President of Illinois College and resigned.

I recall a visit that father and mother made on the Gilmans in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, taking me along. On the way there both of them looked after me. I was about nine years old. On the way home I looked after myself and carried the valise. Mother had a severely sprained ankle.

The Trustees say of the low rate of mortality, 4 percent: "When we consider the disabled or enfeebled condition of all who are brought for treatment, their mental inability to make known their symptoms to the attending physician, their utter want of courage... their melancholy, hopelessness, weariness of life, very often amounting to suicidal tendencies, and also that fully one half the deaths reported during the two year period have been from consumption or other disease of long standing, we think that the low death rate shows the united action of all the agencies requisite for the restoration to health of the sick in body or mind, viz.: well ventilated apartments, suitable and nutritious food, skillful physicians and careful, thoughtful attendants."

Appropriation requested were:

1. South walls of administrative section moved out, fireproof vaults for records, enlarging the clerks' room, library of Superintendent's apartment and room in the basement for care of the dead -	\$ 5,000
2. Renewing heating surfaces (2 years)	4,000
3. Two fire pumps	2,000
4. Improvement of grounds (2 years)	2,000
5. Clock tower and clock	1,000
6. Repairs and improvements (2 years)	10,000
7. Railway track to C. & A. Railroad	9,000
8. Ordinary expenses, \$112,000 a year	<u>224,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 257,000

In the Report ending Oct. 1, 1882, the Superintendent says: "Eight per cent of those treated have died. Twenty-seven per cent of those treated have recovered. Seventy percent of those treated, who had been ill three months or less, have recovered.

Of 514 admitted, 218 had been deranged three months or less. The number of patients varied from 618 to 662."

Causes of deaths are presented in detail, among which are the following: A man with suicidal tendencies, treated three months, pared apples in the kitchen, took a knife to his room and cut his throat. Another man complained a week of something in his throat. He was in bed one day and a physician was called in the night. A sharp piece of bone, swallowed with his food, had pierced the wall of the esophagus and aorta, and he bled to death.

The Superintendent repeated his regret that so many are admitted as chronic cases, past the time of hopeful treatment. Relatives caused this delay, because of the law that demanded a public trial in court with its publicity. No other state had such a law.

Among improvements planned was another water filter. The water would pass through 72 inches of small rock, gravel and sand. "The filtered water should be allowed to flow out of the bottom of the filter bed, because this pressure of six feet, equal to nearly 3 lbs. a square foot would soon pack the sand so hard that no more water would run through it. A small well is therefore made at the end of the central drain, so arranged as to graduate the weight of water on the filter bed. The difference in height from the top of the filter bed to the outlet for filtered water should be not less than eight inches nor more than 20. I have described the mode of construction somewhat in detail on account of the great importance of the subject to every institution."

"Much labor can be saved by having settling basins. The water used here, supplied by the city, is usually turbid in warm weather, often emits a disagreeable odor, but after passing through our filter it is clear and perfectly odorless."

"The amount of water that passes per day through each square foot of filter surface is estimated by Kirkwood, an excellent authority, as 70 gallons. This would give us a daily capacity on both filter beds of 138,000 gallons."

Out of old steam pipe the engineer made ladders, extending to the top of each wing, and from one section to another, making the entire roof of the Main Building accessible at all times. Previously the ladders had been wood needing replacement every few years.

"The track from the C. & A. Railway to the hospital will prove to be a good investment. The distance is 3600 feet from the railway station to the coal house. Estimated cost of the track is \$7871.08. At times of muddy roads it take four horses to haul one ton of coal. The C. & A. offered to switch cars to the coal house for \$1.00 a car."

All clerical work had to be done in a room 14 by 17 feet. All records were in this room. There was no fire-proof vault. Extensions, 17 by 21 feet, four storeys high, were built. The architect's estimate was \$3272. \$3000 had already been appropriated to repair the south walls of the center of Main Building. With \$5000 more, the Superintendent thought that the improvement could be made.

Fire was still a disturbing possibility. The city pressure of water was only 40-50 pounds. That would not throw water to the roof of Main Building. He proposed another pump to bring water pressure up to 100 pounds per square inch. The pipe and twelve fireplugs were already in place.

Dr. Carriel in his Report made a plea for more buildings. There were 5000 insane in Illinois with a provision for only half that number. Provision should be made by the counties or the state. "The conduct and current thought of many incurable insane persons run largely in natural channels. They read and remember what they read; they are interested in the topics of the day, and are capable of enjoying many things which sane people would prize; and they are as sensitive to their surroundings and associates as are sane people....If they are left to the counties, it will mean the mingling of quiet and noisy, refined and vulgar, in buildings poorly heated and badly ventilated."

Recently the Superintendent had written to the county clerks in this Hospital district, asking the number of insane persons in the County Houses of the respective counties. Replies were received from 34, all but three. He learned that there were 469 insane persons in the County Houses and jails; eleven being in the jail of one county. Including the three counties from which no reply was received, there were probably 500 insane in the County Houses and jails of the district. He recommended the erection of a detached building accomodating 300 patients, and costing, furnished and heated, \$450 per patient. This proposition included using labor of patients and machinery of the carpenter and engineering shops.

"I am aware that the Association of Superintendents of American Institutions has declared that 600 patients should be the limit of accommodation under one management. But in England there are several institutions accomodating 1500 to 2000, where successful management and satisfactory results are admitted....At Willard Asylum, N.Y., there are 1628 patients. At Government Hospital in Washington this plan of detached buildings has been adopted and found to be practicable."

"In the past ten years, when the Hospital was full, the Board had directed a certain number discharged to make room for curable cases. Exchanges had been made with counties, quiet incurables for the poor houses, troublesome and dan-

gerous cases for the institutions. Epileptics should have a ward to themselves, and so should criminal insane, if the hospitals must admit them."

"It is hoped that you will give this subject candid and careful attention."

"Respectfully submitted, H. F. Carriel, M.D., Sup't."

Included in this Report was a picture of the proposed "New Building, Illinois Hospital for the Insane", with a floor plan.

At the time of the Superintendent's Report, dated Oct. 1, 1884, the I.C.H. had on Sept. 1, 639 patients. The whole number treated during the two years was 1119; discharged recovered 122, discharged improved 204; discharged unimproved 67, escaped 5 men, died 89. The recoveries of those deranged less than three months was 50 per cent, of the whole number treated, 25 per cent. "Chronic insanity is a very incurable disease, recent insanity is a very curable disease. If fifty per cent of all insanity is curable when treated early...we should have discharged as recovered just twice as many patients during the past two years, had the cases been committed to our care earlier, say within three months from the commencement of the disease." The ratio of deaths on the whole number under treatment is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent."

On hereditary predisposition: "That a certain tendency to disease is transmitted from parent to child is generally admitted. Consumptive parents are more likely to have children thus affected... Insanity is inherited and runs in families... During the period we have admitted persons related as follows: two sisters, aunt and nephew, brother and sister, father and daughter, two brothers, mother and son, father and son... In all these cases, insanity had shown itself in the preceding generation... This morbid fear of insanity is believed to become an exciting cause."

"Everything that tends to keep the bodily health in the best possible condition gives the best guarantee of mental soundness. In later years regular habits of living and avoiding all excesses gives some assurance for both bodily and mental health. Loss of sleep for every cause should be avoided. First attacks of hereditary insanity are as curable as where no heredity exists. Nature assists in eradicating tendencies to disease... We could not perpetuate insanity in all members of a family for several generations; they would either become sterile or return to a healthy type."

"The tenth census of U.S. gives the Illinois population now as 2,494,295, and the foreign born population as 583,576. Of the native population the insane are one in 826; of the foreign born population one in 275. Aside from heredity, the cause of more insanity among foreign born may be

new government, new language, new scenes, new duties, and increased responsibilities, together with home-sickness, separation from friends and native land."

About the New Building (running north and south on the west side of the lawn): "Since the appropriation was greater than estimated costs, contracts were signed with twelve firms for materials. Construction began in earnest in the spring of 1884, and we expect to roof before the season closes."

"The plan of the building is similar to the new hospital building at Middletown, Conn....Center and wings three storeys high; ceilings of upper storey 12 feet, first floor center 14 feet, all other storeys 11 feet high. The center building is 120 feet long and 36 feet wide with a projection at the center in front 19 feet square, extending up as a tower 100 feet."

"The first floor has two dining rooms, 32 by 52 feet, separated by a hall 12 feet wide. The second floor has a sewing room for patients and the rest is officers' quarters. The third floor will be sleeping apartments for employees. The wings are 150 feet long and the corridor 12 feet wide, clothes room 10 by 20 feet, attendants' room 10 by 18 feet. At the center of the corridor is a bay window projection, making a space for sitting room 24 by 25 feet. In each ward are eight single sleeping rooms 8 by 10 feet and four rooms 24 feet square for associate dormitories. The wings are 12 feet from the center building and united to it by a two storey brick connection. Off this connection is a small reception room where patients may see their friends."

"Heat enters the corridor about eight feet from the floor, and all the ventilation is from the bottom of the rooms...and all ventilators extend through the roof in the form of chimneys."

Request for the \$9000 for a track to the C. & A. Railway was repeated. "3500 tons of coal alone is used. Hauling two tons a load on 313 work days would necessitate $5\frac{1}{2}$ loads a day."

"There are 200 acres of land owned by the State connected with this Institution. More than $\frac{1}{3}$ is covered by buildings and given up to pleasure grounds for the patients, leaving but 130 acres that are available for farming purposes, while more than one half of this is used for pasture; leaving about 60 acres available for the production of hay, corn and vegetables... The farm account shows a good return. But it is not for the purpose of making money for the State that we are urgent for increased territory; it is to enable the Institution to manage its own affairs with convenience, economy and success; it is to give a large number of patients the opportunity for health-

ful exercise conducive to recovery of a mind disease....Shall we continue to buy corn, hay, milk and beef while these patients are passing into a hopeless dementia for lack of some employment?"

A detailed account of the production of the farm showed a net profit of \$4,443.81, deducting all expenses as wages, etc.

"Never were the appliances and conveniences of this Institution more complete or its organization more perfect."

At the end of the 1883-4 Report are 15 detailed reports:

1. Patients
2. Duration of insanity in those admitted.
3. Manner of commitment.
4. Number of attacks in those admitted, ranging from first to unknown.
5. Exciting cause of insanity in those admitted.
6. Occupation.
7. Civil condition (single, etc.)
8. Nativity of those admitted.
9. Forms of mental disease in those who died and cause of death.
10. Ages of those who died.
11. Duration of disease in those who died.
12. Patients by counties since the Institution opened, Nov. 30, 1851.
13. Number of patients under the four Superintendents:

Higgins, M.D.	317
Jones, M.D.	26
McFarland, M.D.	3448
Carriel, M.D.	3830

By Oct. 1, 1884, 39 more patients were admitted under Dr. Carriel than under the three Superintendents before him.

In 1870 there was in the United States one insane person to 543 of the population. While the population increased thirty per cent, the insane population increased 146 per cent; of the insane $44\frac{1}{2}$ per cent were in hospitals, 10 per cent in almshouses, 45 per cent at home.

"Articles made in the sewing room since 9-30-1882 totalled 10,955, and 78,153 articles were mended."

"Fruits and pickles put up in 1884: 558 gallons of blackberries, 118 gallons of grapes, 550 gallons of apples, 530 gallons of tomatoes, 212 gallons of sauce pickles, 20 barrels of cucumbers, 10 barrels of chow-chow, and 184 glasses of jelly."

The Report gives 36 pages of detailed financial reports, repeats the law on admissions, and then includes three pictures of I.C.H.: 1. An architect's imaginary drawing of the whole institution from the air; 2. the Main Building with wings built by Dr. Carriel; 3. The New Building under construction with floor plan.

See the Picture Section, Nos. 12, 13 and 14.

The Trustees' Report of Oct. 1, 1886, says: "In the Report of the Superintendent will be found a clear and concise statement of the new buildings erected, the improvements made, and the additional facilities acquired during the past two years...which can be comprehended at a glance; but the important work of the Superintendent and his assistants in alleviating the distress and lessening the suffering of humanity can only be understood by those who have been able, by personal inspection, to know how much even the most hopeless patients under their care have been helped by the systematic control and thoughtful skill with which they are care for in the hospital; or who have seen its inmates enter its walls melancholy, distracted, frantic, and depart cheerful, collected, calm; or witnessed the happy reunion of the family, when once a maniac member returns to his home 'clothed and in his rightful mind.'"

"Since the foundation of this hospital in 1851 (1886) 8325 patients have been admitted, 2683 have been restored to reason, over 32 per cent, and 2019 have been improved and benefitted... More than half of the whole number admitted into this hospital in the period have received the care of the present Superintendent, who entered upon his duties July 4, 1870, and whose valuable services we hope to retain for many years to come."

"Since our last Report, the New Building, capable of accommodating 300 patients with the necessary attendants and employees has been completed, furnished and equipped and is now filled with patients to its full capacity. We take no credit to ourselves, when we say that we believe that no other appropriation in the State of Illinois has been more judiciously expended. The building was erected by day labor, under the joint supervision of the Superintendent and Isaac Coleman, architect and builder, of Jacksonville, Illinois. The construction is thorough and honest in all its parts. The entire cost of the building, with its furniture and apparatus, including the filter, sewers, etc. was \$115,000. Subject to the Superintendent, this building has been placed in the immediate charge of Dr. F. C. Winslow of Stephenson County, Illinois, who was for several years connected with the hospital as First Assistant Physician, but severed his connection with it to practise his profession."

The \$16,000 appropriated for purchase of land was spent to buy about 71 acres adjoining the grounds for \$135 an acre,

and 80 acres a little more distant at \$80 an acre. Convenience of supervision and possible use of farm buildings already built led to selection of land near the Institution.

One of the most serious defects of Main Building were the sixteen dining rooms; some small, some inconvenient. They should be above one another and all food distributed by dumb-waiters. For this \$7282 was asked.

"The present stable is inadequate, and both it and the piggery are too near the west end of Main Building. They will cost \$7000."

"Next to flour, the most important single item of food used in the Institution is meat. Second grade flour is as nourishing and wholesome as first grade flour, and inferior only in appearance, while second class meat is very inferior food indeed. If the furnishing of food is let out to the lowest bidder, lower quality of meat accompanies each advance in price. The new land will keep a larger herd of cattle and we will slaughter our own meat."

"Six large boilers heat the Main Building and in extreme weather loads them to the limit of safety. Three have been in constant use since 1871. They should be replaced at once, with an extra boiler for use during repairs on the others. Failure of heating in cold weather calls for four new boilers. They cost \$6,000."

"We recommend \$12,000 appropriation for electric lighting of the Institution. They asked also \$150,000 a year for current expenses, for the next two years, \$7,000 a year for repairs and \$1,000 a year for improving the grounds."

"Progress in treatment of the insane has been great, yet the ratio of the insane to the sane seems continually to increase.

David Beaty, R. W. Willet, Edw. P. Kirby, Trustees. 10-1-1886."

The Superintendent's Report, dated Oct. 1, 1886, stated: "At the last Report there were 633 patients. Since 9-30-1884, 704 were admitted; under treatment during the two years, 1337; discharged recovered 141; discharged improved 143; discharged unimproved 26; died 92. Present number 926: 459 men, 467 women."

"Recovery on all admissions in two years was 20 per cent. Of those recovered 82 per cent had been deranged not over three months; 9 per cent had been deranged not over six months, 7 per cent had been deranged not over one year, and 2 per cent had been deranged not over two years. Deaths were $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of all under treatment; daily average of deaths for 1885 was seven and for 1886, $5\frac{1}{2}$. Twenty more men than

women have been admitted; six more men than women have died; 25 more men than women have been discharged. Under the present Superintendent, 4534 have been admitted; that is more than one half of all admitted since the beginning of the hospital."

The delay in occupying the New Building was caused by an injunction of the City, restraining I.C.H. from emptying sewage into Mauvisterre Creek. "The City has built a sewer with which the hospital connected. Disposal of sewerage is now satisfactory to all".

"The first patients were admitted 3-17-1835; and in less than one year the building was filled in nearly all cases from our own hospital district."

"This building was completed for \$115,000, or \$333 per capita... We find it well adapted for the care of a quiet class. So far no restraint has been used.... Hyate Filter installed is an improvement on the other two in use. A mercurial fire alarm in all attics, cellars and kitchens, with call bells in each ward and underground cable connection to Main Building, on whose electric clock night watchmen register. The balance of the appropriation left over was appropriated by the last legislature for an additional reservoir. This is nearly completed and will place this hospital beyond any probable danger from lack of water. Memory of 14 years ago, when for three months, we hauled all water used by the Institution in carts and wagons adds to our appreciation."

"This reservoir is 172 feet by 400 feet on the top and the water will be $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. The capacity will be 7,500,000 gallons, which with the other two reservoirs will give storage capacity for water, on the hospital grounds and owned by the State, of 12,000,000 gallons. There is one 8 inch pipe, two 6 inch, and four 1 inch iron pipes for carrying the water in or pumping it out; and one 10 inch drain pipe for emptying the reservoir, for cleaning or repairs. Prof. R. C. Crampton of Illinois College did the engineering for us, marking out the line of embankment and giving us levels."

"The \$15,000 appropriated by the last legislature has been partially expended by putting in 48 iron vault doors between various sections of the building. The attics have all been lighted, floored and plastered. The insulation contemplated in the attics between sections has not been fully carried out as yet. The match board partitions in the associated dormitory in No. 5 on the men's side have been replaced with brick walls, and bath, wash, and water closet rooms built. The floors are on brick arches and covered with marble tile. This is a very great improvement. The corresponding room on the women's side will be improved in the same way as soon as spring comes."

"Finishing the New Building, the work on the fire protection and building the new reservoir have been the great under-

takings of the last two years."

"We need a pavement of asphalt tile and bricks between Main Building and the rear buildings, a space about 30 feet by 130. Extending and enlarging the conservatory by a building 76 feet by 26 will be not only recreational but curative, permitting visits to this garden of flowers in the long winters, in good weather, and diverting the mind from morbid thoughts and delusions. It is seldom we see a female patient, however random and incoherent on other subjects, who will not speak of a beautiful rose naturally and in a way that shows by word and manner her great appreciation and interest."

"Four wards have been repaired in Main Building in wood-work, and plastered surfaces and painted; one has been entirely refloored, and all knobs and hinges changed. The rear of Main Building was painted last year and this fall all cupolas and roofs will be painted....At one end of the fan passage there was placed many years ago a series of coils, made by collecting all the radiating surfaces formerly used in heating the entire building...to temper the air of the house in late spring and early fall by blowing the air with the fan through the entire building. Again, in the very cold weather this coil prevents water pipes from freezing. The economy and convenience of having this coil in this place is very great."

Improvements were always needed. "The dining rooms for the first and second sections on both sides of Center Building are 12 by 24 feet. This is the space we now have for dining thirty patients and their attendants, washing dishes, etc. In many wards this necessitates a second table, where food is not as warm and well served nor diners so happy. If these 16 dining rooms, eight on men's and eight on women's side, could be enlarged, it would overcome all the difficulty. If at the same time these sections could be raised another storey, they would make dining rooms for the patients on the fifth floor. As it is now, the food has to be carried across a space used as an associated dormitory and through a stairway, which is very inconvenient....Estimated cost \$7282. Needed for an electric light plant, \$12,000... There is hardly an insane hospital in the country in whose history there is not a tale of narrow escapes from a terrific conflagration from gas. Some patients have pyromania."

One of the author's early memories is of the time when that electric plant was still an awe-inspiring mystery. During a severe electric storm a bolt of lightning entered the dynamo room and the strange antics of the heavenly visitor were terrifying to the few who were there and long talked about by others in the hospital.

"There has been one service in the chapel each Sabbath during eleven months of the year. These services are conducted by clergymen of the city and greatly appreciated by the household. During the twelfth month expressions like these are frequently heard: 'When will we have chapel?' 'Sunday is so long without chapel.' Our excellent quartet accompanied by our sweet-toned organ, which for eighteen years has been played by Miss Sturtevant, gives great satisfaction to all." The author does not remember the quartet nor the tone of the organ, but does recall that after Sunday School and church service at State Street Presbyterian Church, we children were expected to sit in father's pew in the afternoon; and what father expected happened.

The Superintendent describes a hospital day:

"Enlarged personal liberty is advocated, even to allowing free mingling of the sexes, a plea for unguarded windows, unlocked doors and the abolition of all mechanical restraints is heard....Restraint depends upon facilities for care and the number of attendants. With only \$3.19 a week per capita a large force cannot be employed to watch the destructive, the encounters of the violent, and those inclined to denude themselves. Lately a patient has torn up eight blankets in one week. Each blanket cost as much as received from the state for his support during one week." Generally each ward had two attendants; violent wards had three, two of whom were supposed always to be in sight of one another.

"The day begins in the hospital by the blowing of our chime whistle at 5:30 A.M. April to December, and at 6 A.M. the rest of the year, when all persons in the employ of the institution are expected to rise. The attendants soon unlock all doors closed for the night and there is a general stir of preparation for the duties of the day. Breakfast is served one hour after rising. At 7 in the working season, all persons who labor, go to work. Patients, in the care of suitable persons, go to the farm, the garden, the boiler house, the wash-house, the kitchens, the lawns, the stables, and the conservatory. Morning work in the wards, such as dining room work, making beds, sweeping and dusting is expected to be completed by 9 o'clock. At this hour the physicians make their rounds through the wards, seeing those who may be sick, conversing with many in regard to sleep, appetite, and general condition, as well as drawing out the deluded, soothing the excited, encouraging the despondent, in short doing all those things by medical prescription or moral influence that in their judgement will tend to improve or relieve a mind diseased."

"After the doctors' visit, walking parties are formed for walks on the lawn or in the streets. Dinner hour is announced by the whistle at 12 o'clock, when all employed out of doors start for their respective wards and sit down at the table at

twenty minutes past twelve. At 1 o'clock a short whistle calls to labor again. At 6 o'clock the whistle announces the time to quit work and at 20 minutes past six tea is served."

"The doctors, after returning from the wards, give their prescriptions to the druggist, and he prepares them for the noon distribution of medicine. Four times a day medicine is sent out from the dispensary; after each meal and at 9 o'clock at night. Only a single dose is put up at a time, and this is administered in a small glass upon which the patient's name is written."

"The Superintendent during the morning attends to various details of work, answering questions, giving directions, etc., writing letters, seeing friends of patients who call, goes into the wards to see certain cases, and in the afternoon looks after the general interests of the institution."

"The doctors in the afternoon write up their cases, devise means of diversion and recreation of patients, and visit any who may be sick."

"The attendants upon patients are allowed one afternoon in each week, from 1 to 5 o'clock, and every other evening from 7:30 to 9:30, when all are expected to be in; the lights are lowered and the house is quiet, at least so far as employees are concerned."

"Many of the women go to the ironing room, the dress-making room, the manufacturing room or the mending room, while many more are engaged upon the halls, sewing, knitting, or on fancy work, either for themselves or for the showcase. These articles are sold to visitors and go to swell the exchequer of the amusement fund. The evenings are spent in cards, dominoes, chess, checkers, backgammon, billiards and reading, except when there are exercises in the amusement hall. All patients retire at 9 o'clock, while some retire an hour earlier."

On Sept. 1, 1886, 206 men and 161 women patients were employed in various chores about the institution.

<u>RECREATION</u>	<u>MEN</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>
Out walking	209	90
Out on parole	18	6
Reading	107	12
Playing games	<u>104</u>	<u>4</u>
	438	112

<u>MEDICAMENT</u>	<u>MEN</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>
Sick in bed	6	5
Taking medicine in day	51	54
Taking medicine at night	39	54
Fed by persuasion	8	14
Given special diet	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>
	117	141

<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>		
Careless	61	14
Filthy	20	34
Noisy	<u>19</u>	<u>28</u>
	100	76

<u>RESTRAINT</u>		
Restrained by wrists	-	1
Restrained by muff	3	4
Restrained by seclusion	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	5	6

MAIN BUILDING DIET, SEPT. 1, 1886

Breakfast:	Dinner:	Supper:
Beefsteak	Roast beef	Warm bread
Bread and Butter	Lima beans	Meat stew
Coffee	Potatoes	Applesauce
	Bread and butter	Tea
	Apples	Butter

Special diet for the sick: Milk, tapioca pudding, gelatin, jelly, dry toast, milk-toast, tea.

The Superintendent knew what each one in the institution should be doing at every hour; and it would be well for each to be found doing that!

The Reports of Dr. Carriel go beyond what was being done at Illinois Central Hospital for the care of the insane; they deal with the prevention of insanity. He says:

"The 33rd General Assembly appropriated money for additional buildings to house 1400 more insane. These buildings now filled witness nearly as great demand for more as four years ago. Decrease of insanity must lie in the area of prevention."

"Dr. Butler, late Superintendent of Hartford Retreat, who has personally observed over 3000 insane, writes: 'I have

found that the remote and predisposing causes of insanity could be traced to malign influences on childhood.' We press training of the mind and neglect training of the body. Girls especially don't have the health to stand the strain of life. Of the female patients admitted during the last three years, 34 per cent were wives of farmers and mechanics...an undue proportion. One female patient said, 'Only think of it, they are keeping me here, and I have six children and fourteen cows to take care of at home!' They were twenty reasons for her insanity. Certain it is, that a decided majority of all the cases of insanity which have come under my care during the past forty years have arisen from easily avoidable causes, and might therefore have been easily prevented."

Today many are excited over education and missiles. In the 1880's, some were concerned about education and insanity. "Dr. Clark, Superintendent of the Insane Hospital at Toronto, says: 'Education should be conducted somewhat as follows:

1. No teaching beyond object lessons up to six years of age.
2. Object lessons with reading and writing up to nine years of age.
3. Reading, writing and arithmetic in its four primary divisions and geography up to twelve years of age.
4. The preceding with history and primary arithmetic and grammar up to fifteen years of age.
5. From this age such studies as will assist the girl in feminine duties and the boy to some definite employment or profession.
6. No studies in the evening till after fifteen years of age.
7. Three hours daily of school time up to nine years of age; four hours to 12, and six hours until 15.
8. After 15 years of age, studies to be intermingled with congenial and useful mechanical work for both sexes."

"Dr. Wardner says: 'A large percentage of those admitted are enfeebled by exposure and over work, and present the appearance of having been undernourished. The lack of proper mental discipline and control over the emotions and passions is a prominent factor in the production of insanity."

Dr. Carriel says: "Among men nervousness is largely due to mental anxiety about business, irregular hours for meals and sleep, the early use of tobacco, indulgence in stimulants, and excesses of various kinds. The use of tobacco in youth, before the age of puberty, is believed to exercise a bad effect on the system, producing nervousness and even insanity." He says also, "In the census of 1880 nineteen per cent of the population of this state was foreign born, while 41 percent of all insanity was among foreigners (in U.S.A.). Every census of the last thirty years confirms the statement, criminals, vagabonds, paupers and insane have been unloaded on our shores. This should be stopped."

For 1885 all costs per capita at I.C.H. were \$185.33, and for 1886, \$178.93; less miscellaneous income the cost to the state was in 1885, \$170.26 and for 1886, \$166.09. "On the basis of 920 patients as daily average would give \$152,802.80 as needed per year for the next two years." A detailed financial account of the farm, including wages, showed a balance of \$3,848.67.

The annual inventory of all I.C.H. property totalled \$923,722.10.

Each Report expressed thanks to every one who had made a gift to the Institution. Among such items were these two: "To F. E. Todd for \$3.00 each year for Christmas presents to those who have no friends." "A short visit from Governor Oglesby the past summer was very gratifying to patients and encouraging to the officers."

"Committing this noble institution to your watchful care and thanking you individually and as a Board for cordial support and such aid as it has been in your power to render, this review of the past two years is

Respectfully submitted,

H. F. Carriel

Oct. 1, 1886"

Included were 45 pages of detailed reports of patients, products of sewing room, fruits and pickles put up, and full financial reports, and finally the law of Illinois regarding who can be committed to a State Hospital for the insane and how.

The Trustees Report, dated July 1, 1888, says: "Because of an Act by the General Assembly approved 6-16-1887, making the fiscal year end June 30 instead of Sept. 30, this Report is for 21 months, from Oct. 1, 1886, to June 30, 1888."

The Trustees repeat their declaration that insane patients can be more efficiently and economically cared for in the State Hospitals than in County Almshouses, and urge the State to care for all its insane.

Detailing all appropriations asked, as usual, the Report closes with these words: "We believe that all the appropriations to this hospital, made during the incumbency of the present Board, have been expended by the Superintendent prudently, carefully and without waste, and we are pleased that the Institution is now, as we believe, in a better condition of efficiency than ever before.

Respectfully submitted,

David Beaty, R.W. Willett,

Edw. P. Kirby - Trustees

Jacksonville, Aug. 30, 1888"

The Report of the Superintendent for the period ending July 1, 1888, says: "At the close of the last Report there were 926 patients in this hospital; admitted since then 475; treated since Sept. 30, 1886, 1401; discharged recovered, 128; discharged improved, 220; escaped, six men; died, 98; discharged unimproved, 26; remaining here 464 men, 459 women, total 923. It is cause for congratulation that we have no suicide as a cause of death."

RECOVERIES - "The recovery of patients is the hope that inspires patience and perseverance and satisfaction to physicians and attendants. Of those discharged recovered, 74 per cent had been deranged three months or less, 16 per cent three months to a year, 9 per cent had been deranged over a year. We have had a gradual decline in recoveries since 1872. The reason is that in 1872 three other hospitals were established and we are getting now a lower percentage of curable."

"You, gentlemen, are aware of the difficulties this Institution has experienced to keep its numbers down to a reasonable limit. The erection of the New Building or Annex increased our capacity accommodation by one third, and we have added one third to the legal quota of the counties in this district."

At I.C.H. there were 18 convicts, 19 mittimus cases, 40 homicidal and dangerous, totalling 67. In Central, Northern, Eastern and Southern were an average of 24.6 in each. "A number certainly large enough to warrant the State in making separate provision for their care."

Within the period of this Report Miss Dorothea Dix died. Of her Dr. Carriel says: "Probably there has never been a person in this country who has been so successful in obtaining from Legislatures the necessary appropriations for establishing hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane....The memorial she presented to the legislature of this state at the time an appropriation was made to found this institution, is a monument to her memory, showing alike her admirable intellectual capacity as well as the tenderness of her heart for the suffering.... A beautiful portrait adorns one of the public rooms of this Institution, and we feel, as we gaze upon it, that though dead, she yet speaketh."

Miss Dorothea Dix gave to Dr. Carriel a gold locket with seven pearls on it. Mother used to wear it. Mrs. W. D. Roberts (Bird) writes that "father brought home from Europe a gold black enamel link necklace which he gave to me. Mary Louise (Mrs. Lawrence Ellison) now has both."

"For the first time in 18 years two writs of Habeas Corpus in this period were served on your Superintendent, for the production of two cases in court. One case was remanded to the care of the Institution. The other was allowed his liberty, not on the ground of his recovery or any negligence on the part of the officers of the hospital, but

because he seemed to be harmless, that no further good was likely to result to the patient by longer detention in the hospital."

Always to Dr. Carriel, improvements that could be made should be made. "The present store room is wholly inadequate for that purpose, and is needed in connection with the kitchen. It is proposed to convert the stable into a store room, then by extending the underground railway 150 feet, connect it with the kitchen. The stable is about 100 feet from the west end of Main Building and is offensive. The most disturbed patients are in that wing. Changing the storehouse would cost \$3500, the new stable and carriage house, farther from the Main Building, would cost \$7,000."

"We have an engine that was old 18 years ago, and requires removal. A small one to use as a duplicate can be bought probably for \$1,600."

"Years ago a four inch pipe was laid round the Main Building, and connected with the fire hydrants. Then the city water pipe supplying us was four inches, now it is eight inches. Besides, that four inch pipe now supplies the New Building. We calculate 2352 feet of pipe and 12 fire plugs will be required and will cost \$2,400 to install."

"The city ordered South Main Street to be paved, and assessed the Hospital \$3,307.70. The great amount of hauling necessary and our mud, and a paved connection with the depots, make this a matter of economy and convenience."

"For 18 years the city has furnished free burial grounds for those not removed by friends. About 25 persons were interred in Diamond Grove Cemetery on City property this year." He proposed to buy for \$2,000 ground in the cemetery for this purpose.

For the current fiscal year (21 months) \$140,000 a year was needed.

Repairs and improvements	7,000
Improvement and care of the grounds	1,000
Brick stable and carriage house	7,000
Storehouse	3,500
One steam engine	1,600
2352 feet 6-inch pipe & 12 fireplugs	2,400
Ground in Diamond Grove Cemetery	2,000
Electric light plant	<u>12,000</u>

\$ 176,500

The Superintendent's detailed farm report showed a balance of \$4,098.91 for 1887, and \$2,506.95 for the first six months of 1888.

After nearly six years Dr. John D. Waller resigned and Dr. Frank P. Norbury took his place. In those years I had a pony on which, led by some patient, I rode about the grounds. One day I rode alone. When turned towards the barn the pony became quite enthusiastic! Dr. Norbury was just in front of us as we approached a curve. I cried out, "Stop us, Doctor!" He threw up his hands and the pony stopped, but I kept going. The injury was mostly to a boy's dignity on his first horse-back ride alone.

"This being the 18th anniversary of my connection with this Hospital, it would perhaps be natural to pass in review some of the changes and improvements that have taken place. Suffice it to say, the capacity of the Institution has been doubled in that time, and quadrupled in its facilities, conveniences, comforts and sanitary arrangements connected with the care of the patients...."

"With gratitude to the friends of the patients, who in all these years have had their dearest treasures here, for words of confidence and encouragement; to the several legislatures that have granted the necessary appropriations for the maintenance, and to the various boards of trustees for cordial support and assistance in the varied and often trying duties devolving upon the Superintendent, we enter upon the labors of another biennial period with renewed hope and courage."

Respectfully submitted,

H. F. Carriel

July 1, 1888"

Among the detailed records of the above Report was the Inventory of the Hospital, which totalled \$927,332.73.

Patients admitted under Dr. J. M. Higgins, 317; under Dr. H. K. Jones, 26; under Dr. Andrew McFarland, 3448; under Dr. H. F. Carriel, 5000.

In their Report, dated Sept. 1, 1890, the Trustees said: "For many years it has been the rule of this Institution to have all its buildings erected and all necessary repairs made by skilled workmen by the day or month, and working under the direction of the Superintendent, while all the material has been bought of the lowest bidder. Under this plan we believe that our work has been done more thoroughly, and also more economically, than if done by contract with the lowest bidders."

The previous year the hospitals at Elgin, Anna, and Jacksonville had received an appropriation of \$120,000 each for erecting a building to accommodate 300 patients. The trustees of the hospital at Jacksonville thought best to expend said appropriation by duplicating the building erected by them six years before, and connecting the two buildings by a central building to be used as chapel and amusement hall

by 600 patients. "This work has been started and the building will be ready by Sept. 1, 1890."

"The Institution will then have 1200 patients. Larger numbers mean increased expense. They asked \$160,000 for 1892 and \$180,000 for 1893. The difference asked for in the two years would be met by a balance remaining over from the last appropriation. The average cost of operating the Institution, 1886-1890, was - to the State - a net cost of \$2.97½ per week for an average of 898-1/5 patients.

D. E. Beaty, R. W. Willett,
E. P. Kirby (Trustees)

Sept. 1, 1890"

According to the Superintendent's Report there were 923 patients on July 1, 1888; admitted since 733; the total number of patients the last two years was 1658; discharged recovered 154; discharged improved 227; discharged unimproved 38; escaped 7; out on a visit 1; died 105; transferred to Elgin and Kankakee 214; remaining July 1, 1890, 912. Average number here the last two years, 905.

About Jan. 20 the epidemic known as LaGrippe reached the Institution. Approximately one half of the patients and employees had it. No deaths resulted from it directly. But deaths of consumptives were hastened. "Among the fatal cases from resulting pneumonia was that of a faithful and highly esteemed attendant, one of those quiet, genial and faithful nurses that it would seem ought to live."

"The death rate in 1889 on the whole number treated was 3.26 per cent. This rate is considered low when the character of the cases treated and cared for is considered; and carries its own comment on the sanitary and hygienic condition of the Hospital."

"Of all cases discharged in the past two years about 73 per cent had not been deranged over three months before admission to the Hospital. (That) shows the importance of early treatment."

"It has been stated in these Reports that 70 per cent of all insanity, if not over three months duration and not resulting from organic diseases of the brain, ought to recover... Recoveries in the last two years was 46½ per cent. It is, however, believed that the history obtained in many cases was faulty and that insanity had really existed beyond the three month limit."

The New Building erected in 1884 was criticized by the Board of Charities because it had no facilities for recreation. "Accordingly, after careful estimates by the architect, I. C. Coleman, it was found that this hall could be

built and the outlay still come within the appropriation, \$120,000. This hall will be 50 by 90 feet in the clear and divided into two floors. The lower floor will be for ironing and mending, etc. The audience room will be 64 by 50 feet with gallery across one end and will seat 600. It will be connected with buildings on either side."

On the margin of the page, in mother's pencil handwriting, is this: "Sec. Winds and many legislators opposed granting this appropriation; said they will come back for more. It could not be built for \$120,000 for that plan. Dr. Carriel replied, 'I will pay the difference out of my own pocket.'"

The Superintendent used a number of patients as workmen. One man, a lumberman, very insane, was put in charge of all the lumber. Every wagon of lumber was sorted by him when it arrived. Dr. Carriel said that he could not have hired any man who could have done it as well.

The redistricting of the State came near being disastrous to the calculations. Thirty patients were employed on this building. Many of the best workmen were transferred and those exchanged were less capable.

"The New Annex Building extends north and south 1030 feet. Its rooms for patients are on the east and west and all have sunlight at some hour of the day. The north part, erected in 1884, received an appropriation of \$115,500 and out of the unexpended balance the large reservoir was built. The south part received an appropriation of \$120,000 and from the unused balance, the chapel and amusement hall, 90 by 50 feet, was erected in 1891."

This construction of the New Annex for 600 patients, within appropriations, and building a reservoir and chapel and amusement hall out of the unspent balance, was the crowning achievement of Dr. Carriel's construction of buildings at Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane. When a Committee from Australia toured the U.S. seeking the best plans for buildings for the insane, the plans of these buildings were among those they took home. These buildings were unusual in this, that those who appropriated the money and were familiar with costs of such buildings, said that they could not be built on the amounts asked. But there were built and in addition a reservoir and an amusement hall-chapel.

For improvements and repairs the Superintendent asked \$10,000 a year. The Institution was larger. "City Electric Light Co. offered to furnish this entire Institution with

electric light for no more than is now paid for gas. But the Trustees must pay for wiring and fixtures. For this \$3,000 a year extra will be required. For a refrigerating plant \$8,000. Power for an ice-making machine will be received from our engine. It would cost the Institution about \$2,000 for ice and cold storage. The ice crop for two years has been a total failure. If ice is available from the reservoir, it will be cheap refrigeration. When ice is not available the space can be used for storage and the ice machine used. For a root cellar \$1,000 was asked." It was impractical to store potatoes, turnips and cabbages under the wards. The odor was disagreeable in the wards and detrimental to health. I remember well that root cellar. It was a long, narrow cellar covered by enough earth to keep vegetables from freezing.

"For painting, \$3,000 a year. Eleven wards need painting. Plastered walls, when needing repairs, absorb odors. This amount will not be sufficient. The balance needed will be taken from the repair fund."

"The per capita cost for the care of each patient, per annum, including salaries of all officers, was for 1889 \$164.02, and for 1890, \$164.25 gross; and the net cost to the State was \$149.23. The amount asked from the next Legislature is \$180,000; \$147.54 per patient on the basis of 1220 patients."

Dr. Carriel was never satisfied just to do the job for which he was employed. Always he kept in mind the situation Illinois faced in reference to its insane and kept suggesting better ways of dealing with the problem. In this Report he wrote: "The four State hospitals are full and enough are waiting for admission to fill the buildings being erected. In 1870 the State cared for about 450 insane, while today she has over 3800 in her four hospitals; and when the buildings provided by the last legislature are completed, she will have accommodations for 5000, about the number of insane in the state at the 1880 census. The State has done well, and yet is about ten years behind."

That situation led to the promotion of County Hospitals. Dr. Carriel renews his plea that the State care for its insane. "County buildings are not so good, not so well located for health and convenience, drainage, water supply, ventilation, accessibility to railroads. They are not large enough for proper classification of patients. The quiet should be isolated from the noisy, the vulgar from the refined. County buildings cannot be managed with the same economy and efficiency. State Hospitals have a Board of Trustees, nominated by the Governor, confirmed by the Senate, men of high character, serving without financial interest in buildings erected or supplies bought; a medical Superintendent fitted by education and ex-

perience with necessary medical assistants....No one not a physician would feel competent to treat a case of cancer or heart disease....why should they be competent to manage and guide and treat a diseased brain?"

"It is gratifying to be able to say that in the last session of the N.Y. Legislature, that body....took the high ground that all dependent insane of the State should be cared for in State Institutions."

"About 220 patients are employed daily in the work of the Institution; on the farm and in the garden, 20; on the grounds, 10-15; at the boiler house, 4; at the laundry, 2; at the bakery, 4; while at the bakery and kitchen about twenty assist in paring apples and baking and packing crackers, etc. Some 130 assist in the work on the wards; this with reading and playing of games leaves about 175 men idle."

"In the last two years less than one half of one per cent have been restrained."

"Among the women about 200 have been employed in the laundry, ironing and sewing rooms. Our records show men read and play more games than women."

"About 200 go out of doors with their attendants every day....In the two years we have had an unusual number of persons who were persistent in their attempts at self injury. For a year we have had one woman whose hands had to be restrained or she had to be constantly watched to prevent her from destroying her eyes with her finger....She has succeeded in destroying one eye."

"The usual entertainment for patients has been continued. Weekly dance in amusement hall for both sexes under certain restrictions. In an experience of twenty years nothing has occurred to...show that this coming together of the sexes under restrictions is not practical and enjoyable. The usual dramatic and musical entertainments have been continued. Last winter about 15 of these were given. We have also a stereoptican with oxy-hydrogen light and 1200-1300 pictures of interesting places in Europe and America. The hospital band plays on the lawn one evening a week and the orchestra plays for all dances. All holidays are observed. Christmas is observed with Christmas tree and presents from friends of patients. An effort is also made to see that friendless patients are remembered. July 4 was celebrated on the lawn with music, reading of the Declaration of Independence and last season an inspiring address by Richard Yates, Esq."

"The weekly services, conducted by ministers of the city, are highly appreciated. A former patient recently wrote of the great benefit and comfort she received from the chapel services. Life here is by necessity monotonous. Yet it

would be much worse without the employments and diversions provided."

"The farm operation for the two years showed a balance of \$3,954.56."

"Much credit is due for faithful and intelligent service to the same medical staff." The Superintendent expressed his thanks to students of Illinois College and young ladies for a drama, College Days.

"Now in closing it gives me great pleasure to refer to the unanimity of the Board....and for cordial support given to your Superintendent.

H. F. Carriel, Med. Sup't., J'ville.
7-1-1890"

Eighteen tables of statistics on patients and articles made by them follow. One shows: Patients admitted under Dr. Higgins, 317; under Dr. Jones, 26; under Dr. McFarland, 3443; under Dr. Carriel, 5742.

On Sept. 1, 1892, the time of the last Report of the Trustees, the officers of the Hospital were: David E. Beaty, Edward P. Kirby and Wm. R. Newton, Trustees; Thos. O'Rear, Treasurer; Resident Officers - Medical Superintendent, H. F. Carriel, M.D.; Assistant Physicians Lewis A. Frost, M.D., Frederick C. Winslow, M.D., Frank P. Norbury, M.D., Frederick O. Jackman, M.D.; Apothecary, Dr. Samuel H. Shepherd; Business Manager, George E. Myers; Clerk, Edward L. Fry; Matron, Mattie L. McCaw. Their report was addressed to Hon. Jos. W. Fifer, Governor.

The 1892 Report contains a number of photographs of the Institution, outside and inside the building. (Picture Section, Nos. 13 and 14). I remember well when those photographs were taken, especially the one of Main Building with officers and attendants on the lawn and father and mother standing behind. At the right end of the lowest row is Ernest Frost or Charles Winslow. The boy next to him in the white shirt is the author. Fred Winslow with our dog, Sport, is in front.

The New Building had been constructed and equipped for less than \$400 per patient. The Trustees approved the recommendation of the Superintendent for a separate Institution for epileptics. The State had already provided for separate care for criminal insane, as Dr. Carriel had recommended. Jacksonville, Sept. 1, 1892.

The Superintendent reported: the number of patients in the hospital July 1, 1890, was 912: 461 men, 451 women. Admitted since, 594: 353 men, 241 women. Readmitted, 243: 136 men, 107 women. Those readmitted had been discharged,

either as recovered, improved or unimproved. If a first commitment had not at least improved the 243 patients readmitted, it is strange that they should be committed again. It seems probable that some at least of those discharged were believed to be recovered or at least improved when they were discharged. That may reveal the difficulty of statistics on the disease of the mind. The whole number under treatment during the two years was 1749: 950 men, 799 women.

Discharged recovered, 143 - 79 men, 64 women; discharged improved, 193 - 108 men, 85 women; discharged unimproved, 25 - 11 men, 14 women; escaped 15 men; died 90 men, 46 women; transferred to Anna 58; remaining on June 30, 1892, 1180 - 611 men, 569 women.

It will be noticed that men provide excess in admissions and deaths. The reason is that a large number of old men became unmanageable at home and were sent here for their last days.

Less than one fourth of those admitted had been deranged three months or less. "Early treatment in insanity is as essential as immediate treatment of a broken bone. While changes do not take place as rapidly in the cell structure of the brain as in bone, it is undoubtedly true that changes do take place in the deranged brain, and if not cured these changes become permanent. This subject has been prominent in these Reports for the last twenty years, and still the hospital is made the last place of resort, when it should be the first."

Among those who escaped were two convicts. The new criminal hospital at Chester has not yet taken any of this class from this hospital. It would have seemed natural, if all could not be accommodated, to have selected the worst patients from each hospital.

"Employment in a few trades is carried on here, shoe repair and a broom-making shop. We raise the broom corn and make all of our brooms, 1500 a year."

Improvements in two years - "The Chapel-Amusement Hall in the New Annex is 90 by 50 feet in the clear, with stage at the west end and gallery at the east, and a ceiling 30 feet high. The space for the audience is 50 by 62 feet. The basement has a ceiling of 11 feet and several rooms for ironing, sewing, and two dressing rooms for the stage. Frescoing of the hall, the drop curtain and seven scenes were painted by William Benson and are very satisfactory. The hall has movable chairs, a pipe organ in the gallery with 912 pipes and cost \$2,500.

"The first Annex for 300 patients cost \$383 per capita. \$2,094.48 was lost to the Institution by not being drawn before the time limit expired. We have then provision for 600

persons, at a cost of \$383 for the first 300 and \$393 for last 300, an average of \$388. This includes boiler-house, chapel and amusement hall, ironing and sewing rooms, 30 rooms for employees besides attendants. The North Wing is for women and is in charge of F. C. Winslow, M.D. The South wing is for men, and is in charge of Frank P. Norbury, M.D."

"This practically divides the Institution into sections of 300 patients, and with adequate sewerage and water supply, could be extended almost indefinitely. However, the town encroaches, and the water supply gives us some concern; not in amount, for the two reservoirs hold 11,000,000 gallons, 4 months supply. But the water from artesian wells is destructive of pipes and steam boiler."

"As to objections to large buildings and management...it is considered more important to have good buildings, good sewerage, good plumbing, good ventilation...than to have the Superintendent around among his patients with a vial in one hand and a spoon in the other."

The slaughter house was erected. But being within the city limits, was never used by order of the city.

"An \$11,000 appropriation was made by the last legislature for electric light throughout the Institution. A brick addition 20 by 30 feet, to the engine room was made to accommodate the dynamos, and last January, Western Electric was given the contract for wiring. A contract was also made with the company for an arc light machine of 20 lights and for raising the poles and wiring the grounds for 15 lights. Two 600 light dynamos will furnish 1200 lights."

Prices of painting in 1891 are interesting:

151½ days of labor at \$2.00	\$303.00
800 lbs. zinc white @ 10¢	80.00
40 gallons of turpentine @ 42¢	16.80
20 gallons of varnish @ \$2.00	40.00
15 gallons enamel white @ \$5.00	75.00
25 lbs. of putty @ 3¢	.75
Colors	<u>2.50</u>
TOTAL	\$ 520.05

Improvements Needed:

"The hospital is now so large and the number of old and feeble persons so great, a pressing need is felt for a special building for the care of the sick and infirm... Care could be improved by a trained nurse and special food.

The building could be built for \$500 per patient." After Dr. Carriel resigned, this infirmary was built.

The Superintendent wrote, "People drive through the grounds at all hours of the day and night and disturb the quiet of the night and the privacy of the day. A lodge and guard house at the front gate would keep parties out at improper hours."

"\$4,000 is a low estimate for a 3 inch flagging walk on S. Main Street, such as had been laid on the grounds."

Dr. Carriel renewed his plea for a separate institution for epileptics. "The distressing character of these attacks, the scream that ushers in the fit, the fall that follows, and the struggling, gurgling efforts for breath, the purple face, the frothing and often bloody mouth, all these are enough to try the strongest nerves. What must be the impression on the weak and mentally diseased? These epileptics are a more dangerous class than the ordinary insane, and since the paroxysm may seize him at any moment, their own lives may often be in danger. At Elgin recently there were 35 epileptics, at Kankakee 79, at Jacksonville 66, and at Anna 104, total 284. With those in the County Houses provision should be made for 400 in a separate institution." This is an example of Dr. Carriel's concern, beyond the Institution of which he was Superintendent, for the welfare of all insane in Illinois; and he often suggested ways in which the State could better fulfill its obligation.

This is the last report of Henry F. Carriel, M.D. His administration for January to June, 1893, was included in the report of his successor, Dr. Mackenzie, as his first report for 1869-70 was included in Dr. McFarland's administration.

THE NINTH GENERATION: The Children of Henry Frost Carriel and his Wife, Mary Turner Carriel.

4. Ella Kibbe Carriel ("Bird"), born 2-26-1876 at Illinois Central Hospital, Jacksonville; married 6-17-1903 Wm. D. Roberts. He was a travelling salesman for a wholesale grocery firm and for some years had a fancy grocery store in Jacksonville. He died 3-22-1951 at Indianapolis. Bird divides her time among her children, especially Howard T. Roberts and Esther Reeve Roberts at 417 Washington St., Bicknell, Ind. Her youngest brother owes much to her good influence, when he was a lad.

5. Howard Turner Carriel, M.D., physician and surgeon. He was born 5-12-1877 at I.C.H., Jacksonville; married Elizabeth Winterbotham 9-17-1903, like Bird, at State Street Pres-

byterian Church. She died 3-10-1934. He graduated Illinois College 1899, left college to volunteer in Spanish-American War; graduated Northwestern Medical School, Chicago; physician, Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.; practiced medicine, Marquette, Mich.; Medical Captain, 1st World War; physician, San Francisco with a home there and at Palo Alto. His kindness during my visit in 1939 is a pleasant memory. In his car he drove with Fred and me across California to Yosemite Valley and the Sequoia Gigantica Forest. After the death of Elizabeth, he married 2nd Blanche Wallace. He died 9-27-1945. Later she married R. O. Grover, and died 2-26-1959.

6. Frederick Clifford Carriel was born 3-26-1879 at I.C.H., Jacksonville. He attended Illinois College and University of Illinois and was a Building Engineer. He moved to San Francisco and married Kirsten Jensen 6-5-1941. She was born 12-30-1890 at Copenhagen, Denmark. Fred died 6-1-1954. In his last years he had a fruit grove at Yucaipa, Cal. Kirsten lives at 13660 Fifth St., Yucaipa, Cal.

7. Charles Arthur Carriel 9, b. 12-8-1883 at I.C.H., Jacksonville, Ill. Whipple Academy 1902, Illinois College, B.A. 1906, D.D., 1929, Union Theological Seminary, N.Y., 1911; m. Mary Thompson, b. 3-31-1884, daughter of Judge Owen P. and Elizabeth (Ruddick) Thompson 5-31-1911. She was a talented sculptress. Laredo Taft permitted her to practise in his studio. Known for character as a man and fairness as a Judge, O.P. Thompson was a County (Morgan) Judge some 25 years, Judge of the Circuit Court, and under Governor Dunn, was Legal Member of Illinois Utility Commission. His best known decision was for the Chicago School Teachers against the Chicago Gas Co., which he assessed \$23,000,000 for unpaid taxes. President Woodrow Wilson appointed him to the U. S. Supreme Court; but he was a few days too old. June 20, 1911, "Sam" and Mary sailed as missionaries to Brazil for the Presbyterian Board. Chaplain, Mackenzie College; opened new fields; President and Treasurer of S. Brazil Mission. Arrived home Jan. 1917 on first furlough, which, for reasons beyond his control, was his last. Pastor, Bayfield, Wis., 1917-18; Bethany Church, Milwaukee, 1918-23; Shorewood, Milwaukee 1923-28. Moderator, Milwaukee Presbytery; President, Council of Churches; pastor, Westminster Church, Dubuque, Iowa, 1928-1943; Board of Directors, University of Dubuque; built the Church and pastor, Stuart, Fla., 1943-53; started Presbyterian Church, Mt. Dora, Fla., raised funds to buy the property. Mary T. Carriel died 10-2-1950; m. 2nd Mrs. Rebecca Kearfott Sparrow 12-22-1951. At Mt. Dora she was a real leader and beloved by all. Retired 2-1-1958. Address, 315 W. 11th Ave., Mt. Dora, Florida.

Returning to childhood days at I.C.H. in Jacksonville, Bird, Howard and Fred attended Fourth Ward School. In 1890

there was a typhoid fever epidemic. Bird caught it. During the school years, 1891-2 and 1892-3 mother taught us four in the large library of the Superintendent's apartment. Our school sessions were 9-12 A.M. Though in four different grades, we all sat at the same large library table. Each of us had periods for study and for recitation. I cannot recall any acts of discipline in our family school. But we worked and advanced. I still remember the day I learned to spell q-u-e-e-r, which is queer. The most valuable lesson I learned under mother was an attitude which she inspired:

the lesson is not an unpleasant task that one must do or take the consequences; knowledge is a desirable possession, and study - the necessary means to knowledge - is fun. That attitude has influenced all my life.

In 1892 John P. Altgeld was elected Governor of Illinois. An Investigating Committee came to I.C.H. and - as I recall - spent several weeks. The principal significance of the investigation was notice that the Governor planned to appoint a new Superintendent, perhaps one belonging to his own party.

Dr. Carriel resigned as of July 1, 1893.

The investigation did not uncover anything startling. The Institution was well organized and running smoothly, and well stocked with supplies. The financial balance June 30, 1892, had been \$34,459.23. On the eve of leaving the Superintendent had spent considerable amounts on repairs, improvements, and stocks of supplies. The balance June 30, 1893, was \$14,690.04 with bills outstanding totalling \$5,460.00.

The month of July 1893 the family spent at the World's Fair in Chicago. For the rest of us it was a great experience. How father enjoyed it he did not say. The youngest of the family was permanently cured from an itch to see fires. The Cold Storage building on the Fair ground burned. He saw some twenty firemen jump from its high tower to their deaths; they turned over like tumbling pigeons. He kept seeing them through two or three sleepless nights.

Dr. Mackenzie, father's successor, invited the family to be his guests at I.C.H. till we could get settled. One evidence of the Investigation Committee findings was this invitation. I think we were there two weeks.

After his retirement Dr. Frank P. Norbury wanted Dr. Carriel to be a consultant in insanity. But he refused.

About Aug. 15, 1893, we moved into a rented house, 1018 Grove Street. This is a square, two storey house, with tile roof and a brick walk, one block east of the Illinois

College campus. There were seven of us: father, mother, Frank, Bird, Howard, Fred and Arthur. This was the first private home we had known. We felt poor. Depression gripped the land. There was no salary. Interest on investments, if and when received, was 3 per cent. I recall a conversation between father and Frank. He was a half-brother, a son by father's first wife, Mary Catherine Buttolph. Father thought that he should strike out for himself. Frank was 23. For the first time I realized there are such things as income and expenses.

For me responsibility began at "1018". Every day I brought a gallon of milk from Sturtevant Dairy at Grove and Park Streets. I had charge of a good asparagus bed and each morning cut the new shoots. To cushion father's retirement situation, mother gave him a pair of Kentucky horses, Bill and Ben. They were lively and held an important place in the education and affection of us children. Bill and Ben considered all trains and streetcars as the natural enemies of horses. During the winter they got more feed than exercise and when driven on rare occasions, the ride was never dull. One early spring day when I was twelve, I drove mother on some errand. As we left Howard called out, "Don't go near the streetcars." We did not hear him and went right to West State Street. As the car approached it was evident that there would be trouble. Mother got out. The horses wheeled, three of the four tugs came off, the tongue fell down and broke against the curbing with a loud noise. The front wheels cramped, making the carriage go in a circle and I kept the horses going in a circle, too, pulled by one tug. Soon several men held on to the bridles and Bill and Ben halted the first adventure of Spring.

Mother's youngest brother, Frederick C. Turner, with his wife, Elizabeth Alexander, and daughter, Bess, lived with grandfather Turner (J.B.) in the old Turner home at 1152 W. College Ave. On Feb. 7, 1896, Uncle Fred died, and some time later his wife took her life. He was a promising lawyer, and all mourned his early death at 40. I was thirteen and recall saying to myself, "How long does a man want to live anyhow?" Mother took Bess into our family and she grew up as a sister. Unfortunately, the mental affliction of her mother was inherited by Bess. We saw her last in 1956 at Jacksonville State Hospital.

Having outsiders live with grandfather did not prove to be satisfactory. Late in 1896, I think, our family moved to the old Turner home, 1152 W. College Avenue, to take care of J. B. Turner. The house was just across the street from Tanner Library of Illinois College. In the yard, between the sidewalk and the curbstone, is a flat stone on which is inscribed, "The Home of Jonathan Baldwin Turner".

The Turner home was built by Jonathan Baldwin Turner in 1837. (See Picture Section, No. 16). Supported by large hickory beams, enclosed by walnut clapboards, the house had an insulation within the frame wall of brick and mortar half a brick thick. The central protruding part was a small entrance hall on the first floor and culminated in a tower above the third storey. At the right hand side of the entrance hall, like a forgotten detail, rose a steep, narrow stairway to the second floor.

The old barn was located some fifty feet west and north of the house. Its first storey was of brick and the second was enclosed by tarred boards nailed vertically. There I milked the cows and cared for the horses.

Before Springfield was Capitol of Illinois or Chicago was known, Jacksonville was "The Athens of the West". The first settlers were from the South; others came from New England. There the Southerner and the Yankee met, and clashed. The town was divided by bitter sentiment. J. B. Turner was "a conductor on the underground railway"; he hid and aided slaves escaping to Canada. The hayloft of the barn, familiar to my boyhood, was a haven to many an escaping slave.

In 1842 J. B. Turner received a letter, unsigned, warning him of a plot of Missouri slave owners against Illinois College, and threatening his life. Later correspondence with Cassius M. Clay revealed the writer. In Lexington, Kentucky, he ran an Abolitionist paper, "The True American", and under Lincoln was Minister to Russia. By day the slaves hid under the hay. At night a trained horse took them to the next "underground" station and returned without a driver.

In 1896 Mary Turner Carriel was elected the first woman Trustee of the University of Illinois. No doubt the fact that she was the daughter of J. B. Turner was no handicap. But in her own right she was worthy. In the year that McKinley was elected President, she ran ahead of him in Illinois, receiving a plurality of 148,039 over her highest competitor. At that time the original purpose of the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts had been dimmed by other interests. But always her dominant purpose was to support the Dean of the College of Agriculture and to advance the dream of her father. She served as Trustee 1897-1903, and was honored by President Edmund J. James at her last commencement. (See Picture Section, No. 15). With the President she led the long academic procession, while the Colonel carried her bouquet, eight dozen carnations with streamers.

When 15 I acted as secretary to grandfather Turner who was 92. The arrangement was probably made more for my benefit than his. I recall the day he wanted me to read to him the New Testament in Greek. At that time I had not studied Greek and did not know the Greek alphabet. To my protest, "I do not know the word", he would answer, "Spell it!"

J. B. Turner was then blind. In earlier years the family sometimes came down for breakfast and found him at his desk where he had been all night. In his last days meals were humorous occasions to us children. It seemed fascinating to see whether his spoon, which had pursued food around and around his plate, had anything on it when it reached his mouth. We tried to giggle in silence - but who ever did? One day grandfather heard us and said, "Hoosh!" (Hush).

We did not realize that grandfather Turner had about reached the end of the trail. On the evening of Jan. 10, 1899, mother was giving him his supper in the east room, which was to him library and living room. He lay down on his couch, turned to Dr. H. F. Carriel a questioning look and quietly went to sleep, as mother said in her book, "Never for one single day having been confined to his bed." In a few minutes we children were called in and we saw him "asleep" on his couch.

Jonathan Baldwin Turner was perhaps the most distinguished man of our line. On Oct. 14, 1853, he had given the address at the first State Fair of Illinois on "The Millenium of Labor." He had been invited to speak because many wanted to hear his plan for an "Industrial University". Senate investigations of labor, 106 years later, may indicate that the Millenium of Labor is still to come.

On Sept. 19, 1862, J. B. Turner had written to his wife from Stone Hospital, Washington, D.C. His son, Charles A. Turner, while a student at Illinois College, had volunteered and was sick with typhoid fever. "Now that Charley is convalescent, I find some relief from the harrowing scenes in the hospital by visiting various places of interest in the city, especially the contraband camp. I had a long talk with the President (Lincoln) at the White House yesterday. He is confined to his room with a lame ankle. He told me he intended to issue a Proclamation of Emancipation, which he said had been prepared for weeks, awaiting the winning of a Union victory."

While he was in Washington Fitz-John Porter's division of some 30,000 men passed the hospital, going to Frederick to reinforce Gen. McClellan. Grandfather Turner corresponded with many prominent men: Abraham Lincoln, who told him when in Washington, "His only instruction in the English language had been from me, through the Green brothers of Tellula, Illinois, while they were students of Illinois College and he was a hired hand working for their mother in the harvest-fields." (Cf. Jonathan Baldwin Turner by Mary T. Carriel, p. 278). The Lincoln letters disappeared. A letter from Gen. Geo. B. McClellan sought to justify his management of his command; I

gave most of his letters to Rhodolphia before they were married to the University of Illinois Library. I still have two, dated May 24, 1834, and May 4, 1835, on which the postage was \$1.00! Many of these letters were written before envelopes were used; the sheets were folded and sealed, leaving a space for the address. I still have the following: a letter to J. B. Turner while at Yale from his grandmother who was 88; letters from Thos. K. Beecher, dated 1-27-1878 and 4-19-1878; from Edward Beecher, First President of Illinois College, dated 8-17-1883; from John Blatchford, from his father, dated 2-22-1856, when nearly 88; and one from J. B. Turner to his wife and children, 8-17-1856, giving an account of his father's death.

The Turner home attic was a storehouse of the years. Mother and I threw away nine bushels of letters. We thought that we saved those of importance. I hope we did.

The years 1896-1906 quickly passed. In High School I had more fun than study and on parental advice I spent 1900-1902 at Whipple Academy. There I became interested in athletics and public speaking. Our first instructor in speech was William Mather Lewis, later President of LaFayette College. Howard graduated at Illinois College in 1899 and went to Northwestern Medical School. Fred left home to attend the University of Illinois. Damage to my stomach done by the bakery at I.C.H. was corrected by diet and running. For two meals a day I had shredded wheat with cream and fruit. Our two Jersey cows were a delight to our table. Surplus milk I sold, delivering it on Ben before breakfast each morning. I took care of the horses, cows and chickens and in the summer mowed the yard with its front of 400 feet. The most valuable lesson I learned in college was outside the curriculum. On Nov. 2, 1902, when a freshman, a neighbor, later Dr. Wm. A. Lippincott, tricked me into going to a Y.M.C.A. service to play my violin for a University of Illinois speaker. He hit me right hard. It dawned on me clearly - the folly of fun and alcohol and the value of a life purpose. I got out of the meeting quickly -- it was hot in there! But I stood at the junction of the walks, one going down town and one to the Turner home and made up my mind to be a Christian. I joined a Bible class immediately and during the other college years taught a Bible class. One Sunday afternoon a member of my class, whom we called "Mc", skipped class to go down to Ashelby Pond to swim. Just as class was over here came "Mc" with his excuse. He called, "Carriel, the crowd was going down....." I interrupted him, "Mc, the crowd is always going down; and if you follow the crowd, you will go down, too." I think I won the cross country race each year and the 380 Yards in every meet; was Secretary and President of Sigma Pi, on Sig and I.C. debating teams, and when a senior, President of the Y.M.C.A.

It has often amazed me that in September 1906 I left home, leaving father and mother alone, with no thought of them!

During 1906-7 I was State Student Secretary of Y.M.C.A. in North and South Dakota; in 1907-8 of South Dakota alone. I spent half the time at South Dakota Agricultural College at Brookings and half time visiting colleges of South Dakota - Redfield, Aberdeen, Huron, Mitchell, Yankton, State University at Vermillion and Sioux Falls. While I was in Dakota, Fred came home to help father and mother.

President Slagle at South Dakota in Brookings was having a hard time with politicians on the faculty. He had to confide in some one, and confided in me. He gave me charge of the chapel service. I enjoyed seeing some faculty men squirm, as with the President's authority I invited them to lead the chapel service.

Father had paralysis agitans. His right hand shook so that it was difficult for him to hold his cigar. During the years at 1152 he took an interest in the place, the horses, and our school experiences. But he led a very quiet life. We did not realize that his death was near. In June 1908 I returned home from Dakota. Brother Fred and Mary Thompson met me at the station. I thought they acted strange and that we drove home fast. I was not sure that father knew me. At four o'clock the next morning mother called me. I closed his eyes that had looked out on a sad youth and with such compassion had watched over many whose minds were deranged.

In Diamond Grove Cemetery his six sons carried his coffin to his grave.

While we were all together we had a photograph taken. (See Picture Section, No. 19).

Writing of Henry Frost Carriel, M.D., C.M. Eames says in his Historic Morgan and Classic Jacksonville (p. 309): "As an organizer he had few equals and no superior; everything under his care moves with the precision of machinery; he has shown marked ability in erecting hospital buildings, and the State has good reason to be proud of the results of his attention to the smallest details committed to his care."

Chapter 7

RETIREMENT YEARS OF HENRY FROST CARRIEL, M.D.

Henry Frost Carriel resigned as of July 1, 1893, just twenty-three years after he came. I remember running down stairs in my nightgown to get the morning paper after the election of 1892. It told of a land-slide for Grover Cleveland. John P. Altgeld of the same party was elected Governor of Illinois. The mood of the victorious party was, "To the victors belong the spoils."

The Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane had a good reputation. If it could be discredited, the filling of all state positions with men of the party would seem justified. Apparently to that end an investigation was held at I.C.H. by state politicians. Though then quite young I well remember those days. Those men ate at our table and probed into every corner of the Institution, not to arrive at a verdict but to confirm a verdict already reached. Father understood. He did not delay, but resigned as of July 1, 1893.

What the report of the "investigation" was, I do not know. But these facts were evident. In 1870 I.C.H. had 452 patients in Main Building, which had cost \$400,000. They were so crowded that the Superintendent had said "recoveries were hindered". In 1878 Dr. Carriel built two ells on the east and west ends of Main Building. They accommodated 150 patients and cost \$75,000 - \$500 per patient. In 1884 he constructed the South Annex of New Building, which housed 300 patients. The appropriation was \$135,000; and out of unused surplus he built the new reservoir, 400 by 172 feet. In 1891 he erected the North Annex of New Building. It also provided for 300 patients, and the appropriation was \$120,000. Again out of unused surplus he built the Chapel-Amusement Hall. Together these two buildings, connected by the Chapel-Amusement Hall, extended 1030 feet north and south along the west side of the front lawn. Additional farm land was purchased, many out-buildings constructed, and Main Building had a new portico entrance and was repaired from top to bottom.

In 1870 he asked an appropriation of \$115,300 - \$255 per patient. In 1892 he asked an appropriation of \$186,000 - \$155 per patient. The 1870 appropriation was probably influenced by needed repairs and improvements. In 1892 the Institution was well organized and running smoothly; and the 1200 patients were comfortably housed. He was sensitive to patient attitudes; one of the tests he applied to Institutions he visited in Europe was, "Do the patients look happy?"

The Trustees' Report of Dec. 10, 1870, has said: "We have only to say that, in our judgment, he (Sup't) has expressed the wants of the Institution in a very mild form, and that so few of these can be met by the small appropriation for which he asks for general improvements and repairs that we are inclined to believe that Your Excellency and the Legislature will deem it sound economy to make additional appropriations to stay the decays which time and use are rapidly making in every room and hall, from cellar to attic." In 1892 the Institution was in good repair.

Tables like this one (1892 Report, page 35) emphasize the importance of early treatment of insanity:

<u>Recoveries 1890-92</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>PerCent</u>
Patients insane less than 3 mos.	55	35	90	62.94
Patients insane 3-12 months	12	19	31	21.67
Patients insane over 12 months	7	8	15	10.49
Patients insane unknown duration	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4.90</u>
	79	64	143	100.00

The important question in the treatment of insanity is, of course, the possibility of cure, or "recovery", as Dr. Carriel put it. In his reports we find: "It has been stated in these Reports that 70 per cent of all insanity, if not over three months in duration and if not resulting from organic disease of the brain, ought to recover.....Recoveries in the past two years were 46 percent."

On Page 33 of the 1892 Report we find a table of the "General Results" of Illinois Central Hospital for the years 1851-1892, from the year in which the Institution was founded through 1892, near the end of Dr. Carriel's administration. Given are: the names of the four Superintendents and their years of administration, number of patients at the date of former Report, number of patients since admitted, whole number under treatment, Discharged: Recovered, Improved, Unimproved, By Trustees, Escaped, Transferred, Died, Total. The whole number under treatment during all those years, 1851-1892, was 19,687. The total number of those discharged as "recovered" was 3108. That is 15.78 per cent.

In the excellent 94-page Report of Department of Public Welfare for the State of Illinois, of which Otto L. Bettag, M.D., is Director, covering "Twelve State Hospitals for the Mentally Ill", are statistics for Jan., Feb., and March, 1959. The average number of patients at the Jacksonville Mental Hospital during the quarter was 3492, of whom 133 were discharged for various reasons. (Cf. P. 10 Report mentioned above). In a letter from the office of Edmund G. D'Elia, Supervisor, Statistical Research, we learn that 68 of the

133 were termed "recovered". For the year that would be four times 68, or 272, or 7.78 per cent of the total 3492 patients.

The more accurate check today on former patients discharged as "recovered" makes difficult any comparison with ratio of cures in the 19th century, and any evaluation of progress made in the treatment of the insane.

I am indebted to Joseph Marcovitch, M.D., Superintendent of Jacksonville Mental Hospital, first for a copy of a "resume of the history and work being done at present at Jacksonville State Hospital and, secondly, for the Jan.-March 1959 Report of the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, of which Otto L. Bettag, M.D., is Director. Jacksonville had the first hospital for insane in Illinois. Now there are twelve and since 1910 they are all under one Director.

In his letter of June 30, 1959, Dr. Bettag said: "I was indeed pleased to have your letter of June 26, inasmuch as both your father and your brother (Dr. H. B. Carriel) are regarded as pioneers who contributed greatly to the mental health program of the State of Illinois." Dr. Bettag referred my question about benefits from psychiatric treatment to Edmund J. D'Elia, Supervisor, Statistical Research, who replied through Mrs. Carrie Nell Frew: "Of the 133 patients given absolute discharges from Jacksonville State Hospital during the same quarter, 68 - or 51.1 per cent - were termed 'recovered'; 49 - or 36.9 per cent - were termed 'improved', and 16 - or 12 per cent - were termed 'unimproved' at the time of their final release from the hospital."

"In contrast to the figures given above, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, when 697 patients were given absolute discharges, only 94, or 13.5 per cent, were termed 'recovered'; 185, or 26.6 per cent, were termed 'improved'; and 28, or 4 per cent, were termed 'unimproved' at the time of their final releases from the hospital. The remaining 390, or 55.9 per cent, were cases for which it was not possible to determine the condition on discharge."

So to them engaged in the treatment of the insane, it does seem that progress is being made.

Mr. D'Elia's letter also quoted from a statement by Dr. Paul Hletko, Administrator, Section of Medical and Other Professional Services: "During the past few months several hospitals have instituted the team approach. They have also begun to use the open ward policy. Emphasis is being placed on rehabilitation, with several hospitals having already employed rehabilitation counsellors. Another important advance is patient government in many of the open wards. Considerable emphasis is being placed on the use of the tranquillizing drugs, but insulin and electric shock still continue to be employed."

Jacksonville State Hospital now has about 3500 patients, 938 full time employees, 90 buildings on 492 acres. It has added a School for Nurses and Nurses' Home, an 118-bed hospital with operating room, a tuberculosis control program, in which patients and employees are examined every six months. A sanitary inspection team reports weekly to the Superintendent on public health practices, also in homes where patients are under the family care plan, and in the nursing homes. In the laboratory electrocardiogram and basal metabolism tests are given and electroencephalograms are standard treatment. Dental care for all patients, approved by the American Dental Association, a foot clinic, hospital training programs encompassing practically all areas of personnel, a School for Psychiatric Nursing, a rehabilitation program that overcomes boredom by clerical training, sales, dietry, laundry, agricultural, are now in the program. Tours of the community, folk and mixed dances and card parties, two feature movies a week and 68 movies a month on the wards, 49 T.V. sets and radios are on all wards, picnics and weiner roasts from spring to fall, a library of 9000 volumes, Bookmobiles which permit patients to choose their own reading are all appreciated by the patients. A talented chorus of fifty sings on the wards to nonambulatory patients and to civic groups, and appears on radio and T.V. Twenty chaplains of all faiths are available for counselling. Volunteer service provides shopping tours, auto rides, ward parties, etc.

One hundred Angus beef cattle, the Hospital's Hampshires and 400 acres of vegetables furnish 12,500 meals a day. "Ye Clothing Shop" enables patients to select their own clothes.

But though the insane population has increased with the national population and though the methods of treatment have progressed with the times, few, if any, have brought to the task of treating the insane more selfless devotion than Henry Frost Carriel, M.D., in his day. In the Journal of his trip to Europe there is a certain sadness which was, no doubt, part of his inheritance from a tragic, struggling youth. Such experiences make men bitter or tender. They made him tender, with a keen sense of justice and a personal sympathy with all the unfortunate.

The story of Henry Frost Carriel, M.D., is finished. Like us all he made his entrance on the stage of life, played his part and made his exit. A public servant who was not only honest, but had a genius for stretching every penny of public funds in efficient administration provides a story that is worth remembering.

Especially does he challenge his descendants to resist the alluring softness of this self indulgent generation; and reminds us that a man becomes a man not in the relaxation of ease but in the struggle with adversity that develops muscle, inspires ingenuity, clarifies purpose and strengthens will.

We children never knew much about father's youth. For that reason I began this study. My first notebook is dated Feb. 8, 1932. While at Dubuque I had a pass on the Chicago and Western Railway by courtesy of an elder. I used to spend my rest day at Newberry Library, Chicago, leaving on the 4:13 A.M. train and arriving home at 12:30 the next morning. The trail led through Congressional Library, Washington, D.C., and libraries of Sutton, Mass.; Genealogical Library, Boston; Library of the Antiquarian Society, Wooster, Mass.; State Library, Concord, N.H.; libraries at Newport and Keene, N.H., and Town Records at Croydon, N.H. and church records at Sutton, Mass., Charlestown and N. Charlestown, N.H. Though I lived with H. F. Carriel my first twenty-three years, in some ways I know him better now after this study than I did then. Rewards of this study have been greater than its labor and have left me debtor.

What about insanity today, the problem to which Henry Frost Carriel, M.D., devoted his life?

"Calm Down, Mr. and Mrs. America" was the title of an article by Geo. S. Stevenson, M.D., past President, American Psychiatric Association, Apr. 17, 1960, in This Week. He writes: "Are we burdened with more tensions than our grandfathers faced.....The answer is definitely No!.....I maintain that our era is not more tension-producing than those of the past....If tranquillizers had been available in the 14th century, when the Black Death was wiping out a quarter of the population of Europe, Asia, and North Africa, they would have been swallowed by the billions, too!....They are used today because we have them. By over-rating normal tensions we may very well cause far more serious emotional troubles to develop. Let us stop fretting and get on with the business of living in this, the most promising and remarkable of all ages of modern man."

I asked Joseph Marcovitch, M.D., Superintendent of Jacksonville Mental Hospital: "1. Is insanity now increasing faster than the population? 2. Is a public court hearing still necessary for commitment? 3. Is insanity now considered curable during its first three months, and only then? 4. What significance does psychiatry have in the cure of insanity?"

In his answer of Apr. 8, 1960, Dr. Marcovitch said: "I shall try to answer your questions, although this is probably a personal opinion. 1. Statistics show that more people are breaking down either with mental illness, or severe nervousness, and more are being admitted to hospitals and sanatoriums. The explanation given is that the increased tempo of living, and the competitive situation in making a living, produces more breakdowns. At the present it is said that one person in ten breaks down."

"2. The Mental Health Code of this State permits voluntary admissions, but many patients are still committed either for

a 30 day period after which final commitment has to be taken, or the patient can be discharged at the completion of the examination. A regular commitment is usually done before a Judge in the presence of two physicians."

"3. There is no set time as to how long a patient will take to recover from mental illnesses; however, with the newer methods of treatment in first admissions, many patients leave the hospital within a few months. RECURRENCE OF MENTAL ILLNESS CONTINUES AT THE RATE OF ABOUT 28 PER CENT."

"4. The question of cure is still in doubt. Many patients do not return to the hospital but many of them are not entirely recovered, but are able to be maintained in their home environment on continued medication, or by occasional visits to a Mental Health Clinic."

Dr. Geo. S. Stevenson speaks perhaps from the viewpoint of psychiatry and declares that tensions of today should not be producing more insanity than in the time of our grandfathers. Dr. Joseph Marcovitch, as Administrator of a Hospital of 3500 insane patients, speaks perhaps from the viewpoint of insanity and of the patient and the situation as it looks to him.

The question of insanity is so complex and so difficult that there may be room, as in many other subjects, for difference of opinion.

Dr. Arnold J. Toynbee in his Study of History has an interesting comment on civilization and the heritage from New England. Egyptian civilization began, not when circumstances favored progress, but when they challenged, do or die. On page 66, he quotes another student of physical environment: "Ages ago a band of naked, houseless, fireless savages started from their warm home in the torrid zone and pushed steadily northward from the beginning of spring to the end of summer. They never guessed that they had left the land of constant warmth....Day by day it grew worse. Not knowing its cause, they travelled this way or that to escape. Some went southward...There they resumed the old life, and their descendants are untutored savages to this day. Of those who wandered in other directions, all perished except one small band. Finding that they could not escape the nipping air, the members of this band used the loftiest of human faculties, the power of conscious invention. Some tried to find shelter by digging in the ground. Some gathered branches and leaves to make huts and warm beds, and some wrapped themselves in the skins of beasts they had slain. Soon these savages had taken some of the greatest steps towards civilization. The naked were clothed; the houseless sheltered; the improvident learned to dry meat and store it, with nuts, for winter; and at last the art of preparing fire was discovered as a means of keeping warm. Thus they subsisted where at first they thought that they were doomed. And in the process of adjusting themselves to a hard environment they

advanced by enormous strides, leaving the tropical part of mankind far in the rear."

The appeal of much advertising today is, It makes life easy. But whether ease and indulgence can safely take the place of struggle and discipline is not yet proved. The life of nations seems to be poverty, struggle, work, discipline that can take hardships, wealth, ease, amusements, softness, deterioration, decline, and disaster.

Whether happiness as an ideal and amusement as a means to achieve it can keep the nation strong indefinitely seems a vain hope; in fact, the signs seem to point in the other direction. I believe that we shall substitute to our peril "Happiness" and "Everybody is doing it" for "The faith of our fathers" on which the nation was founded.

Other interesting stories could be told of younger generations of the Carriel family. But they must await other pens.

Henry Frost Carriel, M.D., has two monuments: the granite shaft that rises high in Diamond Grove Cemetery, Jacksonville, Illinois (Picture Section, No. 20); and the Jacksonville State Hospital, guided in its early years by a hand strong, clean and gentle, thus making possible for that noble institution its greater present.

THE TENTH GENERATION: Child of Dr. Henry B. Carriel
and his Wife, Ada Smith Carriel.

1. Isabel Carriel 10, only child, b. 4-12-1896; married Mark Gordon 6-20-1927. He was a Professor at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa. She died 3-31-1932. He is now retired. Lives at 1674 Colonial Dr., Cleveland Heights, O., with their son, Henry Gordon. (See Picture Section, Nos. 21 and 22).

Children of Horace A. Carriel
and his Wife, Linnie Cruse Carriel.

1. Cruse Carriel 10, b. 8-21-1891. Was with Merchants and Manufacturers Ass'n., Los Angeles, Cal. He died 11-15-1958.

2. Madelin Carriel 10, married Carl Oscar Borg 8-15-1918. Divorced. Present residence unknown.

Children of Bird Carriel Roberts
and her Husband, Wm. D. Roberts.

1. William Henry Roberts 10, b. 3-26-1904, at Jacksonville, Ill.; m. Thelma Kinsey 10-14-1939. She b. 12-17-1902. No children. He is Technician in the Physics and Electrical Dept., Perdue University Extension, Indianapolis, Ind., where he works with radioactive materials. She teaches First Grade, St. Joan of Arc School. Live at 4832 Carvel St., Indianapolis, Ind.

2. Mary Louise Roberts 10, b. 7-6-1905, Jacksonville, Ill.; m. Lawrence Ellison 6-23-1934. He born 7-1-1906. When we visited them 1956, and again in 1960, he was farming 500 acres alone. She teaches school. Two children.

3. Ruth Carriel Roberts 10, b. 12-21-1907; m. Fred Storm 10-21-1939. He is with an Electrical Co. and manages their apartment building. She is Manager of Cleaning and Repair Dept., Mandel Bros., Chicago. Live at S.S.U.S. 66, Downer's Grove, Ill.

4. Howard Turner Roberts 10, b. 7-2-1912 at Jacksonville, Ill.; m. Esther Reeve 5-31-1940. He is District Agent, Prudential Insurance Co. Active in Methodist Church. Live at 417 Washington St., Bicknell, Ind. She is a hospital nurse.

For the children of Howard Carriel and Charles Arthur Carriel and all the eleventh generation, see the general outline of the Carriel family in America which follows.

OUTLINE OF THE CARRIEL FAMILY IN AMERICA

First Generation:

Mother of Nathaniel Carrill, name unknown, living with her son in Salem, Mass., in 1662, designated M1.

Second Generation:

Nathaniel Carrill 2, b. 1638; m. Mary Haines 1659. Lived Essex and Norfolk Counties.

Third Generation: Children of Nathaniel² and Mary Haines Carrill

1. Mary Carrill 3, b. 5-20-1661; m. 1678 Samuel Braye. Died 1682.
2. Nathaniel Carrill 3, b. 1663; m. Priscilla Downing 1683; died 7-21-1724.
3. Samuel Carrill 3, b. 1666. Soldier, Sir Edw. Andros' Army, 1688. D. 1701.
4. Benjamin Carrill 3, b. 6-13-1670; m. Mary Cross. Soldier from Beverley, 1698.
5. Joseph Carrill 3, b. 1674; m. 1st Priscilla Prebble 1695; m. 2nd Rebecca Chapman, 1720.
6. Hannah Carrill 3, b. 1677; m. 1699 Nicholas Orchow.
7. Edward Carrill 3, b. 1680; m. Elizabeth Booth 1700.

Fourth Generation: Children of Nathaniel Carrill 3 and Priscilla Downing Carrill.

1. Mary Carrill 4, b. 1687; m. John Bullock, Jr., 7-20-1710, b. 4-5-1686.
2. Hannah Carrill 4, b. 10-29-1690.
3. Nathaniel Carrill 4, b. 10-31-1691; m. Hannah ----, 1715 at Boxford. He conveyed all his Middleton land 2-26-1744 to his sons, Francis and Nathaniel. Tailor at Middleton.
4. Samuel Carriel 4 (Nath.3.2.M1), b. 12-5-1693; m. Rebecca Elliot 9-14-1719; m. 2nd Abigail Greencastle, probably Greenslade 1733. Our ancestor.
5. Elizabeth Carrill 4, b. 1695; m. Samuel Woodwell, Jr., 11-10-1715, b. 1-14-1685. Moved to Hopkinton, Mass., before 1730.
6. Joanna Carrill, b. 4-20-1697.
7. _____ 4, d. 1699.
8. John Carrill 4, b. 1701; m. 1st Lydia Bailey 1723. M. 2nd Rebecca _____.
9. Daniel Carriel 4, b. 1703; m. Mary French 1727. Moved to Sutton, Mass., with his brother Samuel and Marsh family.

Fifth Generation: Children of Samuel Carriel 4 and
1st Rebecca Elliott, and
2nd Abigail Greenslade after 1733.

1. Rebecca Carriel 5, b. prob. 1720; m. Benjamin Marsh, Jr., 1-14-1742; d. 8-4-1805. Earliest instance of "Carriel".
2. Ebenezer 5.
3. Samuel Carriel 5, b. 1722; m. Anna Easten 5-4-1742. Killed French-Indian War, 1756.
4. Nathaniel Carriel 5 (Sam.4, Nath.3.2.M1), b. 1-23-1724; m. 1st Jane Dwight 10-11-1752; m. 2nd Bridget Prime 12-29-1772; m. 3rd Rebecca Goulding 1-6-1795. House he built in Sutton, Mass., still there. D. 6-3-1816, aged 92.
5. Abigail Carriel 5, b. 1-22-1728; m. Ebenezer Gould 9-20-1744.
6. Sarah Carriel 5, b. 6-25-1728; m. John Blanchard, 12-19-1765.
7. Mary Carriel 5, a twin, b. 1-3-1732. She died young.
8. Joseph Carriel 5, " " ; m. Judith Chase, 11-12-1761. D. 8-19-1803.
9. Jonathan Carriel 5, b. 5-28-1734; m. Elizabeth Greenwood 11-25-1756.
10. John Carriel 5, b. 4-13-1736; m. Tamar King 12-12-1765.
11. Hannah Carriel 5, b. 7-10-1738.

Sixth Generation: Children of Nathaniel Carriel 5 and
1st Wife, Jane Dwight Carriel.

1. Peter Carriel 6, b. 11-14-1753; d. 12-10-1754.
2. Anna Carriel 6, b. 12-16-1755; m. Micah Putnam of Sutton 5-26-1774. Moved to Paris Hill, N.Y., where she died c. 1790. Children b. Sutton:
 - a. Rebecca Putnam 7, b. 10-3-1774.
 - b. Timothy Putnam 7, b. 4-7-1776.
3. Jane Carriel 6, b. 5-1-1758; m. 5-3-1777 Andrew Dodge of Dudley, Mass. D. Montpelier, Vt.
4. Rachel Carriel 6, b. 8-15-1760; m. Josiah Prime of Swensea, N.H., b. 2-20-1760.
5. Timothy Carriel 6, b. 2-1-1763; m. his cousin, Mary Carriel, daughter of Jonathan Carriel of Lincoln, Mass. Lived at Sutton, Mass.
6. Aaron Carriel 6 (Nath.5, Sam.4, Nath.3.2.M1), b. 3-9-1765; m. Sally Woodbury 5-11-1734; she b. 5-27-1764, bp. 3-17-1765; daughter of Bartholomew Woodbury of Sutton and Greenwood. Aaron d. 1-18-1834 at Charlestown, N.H. She d. 9-9-1840. Aaron and family moved to Croydon, N.H., 1800, and to Charlestown, N.H., 1801-2.
7. Rebecca Carriel 6, b. 5-3-1767; m. 11-18-1784 Stephen Rich of Sutton. Later moved to Marshfield, Vt. Died 4-7-1852, aged 85.

8. Phebe Carriel 6, bp. 8-15-1771; m. John Woodbury of Sutton, 11-26-1789. He was son of Capt. Jonathan Woodbury, and b. 3-30-1767. He d. suddenly 1833 Royalton, Vt.

Children of Nathaniel Carriel 5 and
2nd Wife, Bridget Prime.

9. Huldah Carriel 6, b. 2-23-1776. Said to be the "second child of Bridget Prime", though I have found none earlier; m. Josiah Dodge 5-24-1796. She d. 5-24-1758 on her wedding day. Descendants of John Dwight does not mention Huldah, but gives the others.
10. Nathaniel Carriel 6, b. 6-7-1790; m. Lucy Whiting, daughter of Paul Whiting of Dedham, Mass. Three children.
11. Polly Carriel 6, b. 12-7-1794; m. Dea. Palmer Marble, son of Stephen Marble. Had several children.
12. Phebe Carriel 6, b. 10-27-1801; m. 11-23-1820 Tyler Putnam, b. 11-8-1795, son of Archibald and Phebe Putnam of Sutton. Phebe, the eighth child, must have died before 1801. Often when a child died a later child was given the same name.

Seventh Generation: Children of Aaron Carriel 6 and his Wife, Sally Woodbury.

1. Sarah (Sally) Carriel 7, b. 10-2-1784; m. John Sibley of Peru, N.Y., c. 1801, where he d. 1873. Eight children.
2. Dwight Carriel 7, b. 4-1-1786. D. 12-6-1789.
3. Fanny Carriel 7, b. 1-24-1790 (Croydon V.S.: b. 12-10-1789); m. Manasseh Osgood. He was a farmer at Littleton, N.H. He d. 1-20-1820. She d. 1-24-1821. Their daughter, Mary Ann Osgood, m. Warren Walker Way.
4. Phebe Carriel 7, b. 1-17-1792; m. Levi Willard, "a large landowner". He b. 8-6-1791; d. 5-6-1871. She d. 3-6-1868. Two children.
5. James Carriel 7, b. 7-26-1793; m. Mary Rechar 3-8-1815. They were living at Charlestown 1874. Had six children. "He lived with Mrs. Carriel about sixty years; a good man."
6. Prudence Carriel 7, b. 8-8-1795; m. James Everest March 1813. Farmer at Peru, N.Y. Six children.
7. Hiram Carriel 7 (Aaron 6, Nath. 5, Sam.4, Nath.3.2.M1) our ancestor, b. 4-18-1806; m. Pamela Frost, daughter of Thomas and Betsey (Butters) Frost, b. 1809. He d. 10-6-1839. She d. 6-5-1847.

Eighth Generation: Children of Hiram Carriel and
his Wife, Pamela Frost Carriel.

1. Henry Frost Carriel, M.D., 8, b. 8-20-1830; grad. College of Physicians and Surgeons, Albany, N.Y., 1857; m. 1st Mary Catherine Buttolph, daughter of Horace A. Buttolph, M.D., Superintendent, N.J. Lunatic Asylum, Trenton, N.J. 5-6-1862. She was b. Sharon, Conn. 6-21-1840, and d. 9-9-1873, Jacksonville, Ill. It is recorded of Mary Buttolph Carriel, "She was a genial, thoughtful, earnest, Christian lady."
M. 2nd Mary Louise Turner, daughter of Jonathan Baldwin and Rhodolphia (Kibbe) Turner, 5-6-1875. She b. 10-30-1845; d. 6-10-1928, while visiting her son, Howard T. Carriel, M.D., in San Francisco. H.F. Carriel was Assistant Sup't., N.J. Lunatic Asylum, 1857-1870, Sup't. Ill. Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville, Ill., 1870-93. He d. Jacksonville, Ill., in Turner home, June 23, 1908.
2. Fanny Willard Carriel 8, b. 5-4-1834; m. Alanson Burke of Wisconsin 12-31-1854. From her daughter, Nellie Burke Erb (Mrs. E.C.), I received a letter, dated July 24, 1918, from Red Wing, Minn. She wanted to know if I were a son of Dr. H. F. Carriel. Recent efforts to contact the family have been unsuccessful.
3. Alvin Frost Carriel 8, b. 11-9-1838 at Charlestown, N.H.; d. 12-21-1858. He was the last owner of the Carriel farm. In Aug. 1957, when I visited the farm with Elizabeth Carriel of Claremont, N.H., George Eggleston, then owner and living on the next farm, showed us two cellar holes and a cattle run lined by stone fences and very old trees. He scraped a stone and showed us "Alvin Frost" there crudely carved. He said, "My father bought the farm from Alvin Frost Carriel in 1860"; that Alvin F. then moved to the farm now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Frizzell. She was a member of N.H. Legislature and gave me the names and addresses of the Claremont Carriels. Mr. Eggleston was mistaken about the date, 1860, when his father bought the Carriel farm, for Alvin Frost d. 12-21-1858.
4. Hiram Carriel 8, b. 4-21-1840. Died unmarried 9-27-1868 in Prescott, Wisc.

Ninth Generation: Children of Henry Frost Carriel and
1st Wife, Mary Buttolph Carriel.

1. Henry Buttolph Carriel, M.D., 9 (Harry); b. 6-21-1863; m. Ada M. Smith of Chicago, 1891; she d. 4-3-1911 at Jacksonville, Ill.; m. 2nd Joy Ricketts, M.D., 9-3-1912. He d. 4-1-1950 at Aroma Park, Ill. She also was a physician at Elgin State Hospital. He graduated Illinois College 1885, Chicago Medical College (now Northwestern) 1888; Intern, Jacksonville State Hospital and Mercy Hospital, Chicago; spent 18 months at clinics in

Berlin, Vienna, London and Paris and visiting European Insane Hospitals; practised medicine three years at Chicago; Assistant, then Senior, Physician, Jacksonville State Hospital; in 1901 organized Peoria State Hospital; on death of Fred C. Winslow, M.D., Sup't. Jacksonville State Hospital, Jacksonville, 1902-16; organized new hospital at Dixon, Ill., 1917-c. 1922; Senior Physician, Kankakee State Hospital, then at Elgin State Hospital. Member Kane Co. Medical Ass'n., Ill. State Medical Ass'n., American Medical Ass'n., and American Psychiatric Ass'n.

2. Catherine King Carriel 9, b. 7-4-1865, Trenton, N.J. Died 7-19-1866.
3. Horace Alexander Carriel 9, b. 10-5-1868, Trenton, N.J.; m. Linnie Cruse, daughter of James and Elizabeth Wilson Cruse, 11-12-1890, Jacksonville, Ill. He d. 4-25-1920. He was an accountant.
4. Fred King Carriel 9, b. 9-18-1870; d. Jacksonville, 7-18-1871.
5. Frank Buttolph Carriel 9, b. 9-18-1870 Jacksonville, Ill.; m. Minnie Jackson. Auto Livery proprietor, Monrovia, Cal. Died 4-10-1929.

Children of Henry Frost Carriel and
2nd Wife, Mary Louise Turner Carriel.

6. Ella Kibbe Carriel (Bird) 9, b. 2-26-1876, at I.C.H., Jacksonville, Ill.; m. 6-17-1903 Wm. D. Roberts. Traveling salesman. Had a fancy grocery store, Jacksonville, Ill. 4 years. He d. 3-22-1951. She now divides her time among her children, especially with Howard T. Roberts and his wife, Esther Reeve Roberts. She was a pianist and active in P.T.A. and church.
7. Howard T. Carriel, M.D., 9, b. 5-12-1877, at I.C.H., Jacksonville, Ill.; m. Elizabeth Winterbotham 9-17-1903. She d. 3-10-1934. He m. 2nd Blanche Wallace 10-14-1935 and d. 9-27-1945. Blanche m. 2nd R.O. Grover, and d. 2-26-1959. Howard grad. Illinois College 1899, Northwestern Medical School 1903. While in I.C. he volunteered in Spanish-American War. He was M.D. for Col. Fuel and Iron Co.; Medical Capt. 1st World War; practised at Marquette, Mich.; and after 1918 at San Francisco, Cal.
8. Fred Clifford Carriel 9, b. 3-26-1879. Attended Illinois College and University of Illinois. Moved to San Francisco. Was Bldg. Engineer; m. Kirsten Jensen 6-5-1941. She was b. 12-30-1890, Copenhagen, Denmark. He d. 6-1-1954. In his last years he had a fruit grove at Yucaipa, Cal. Kirsten lives at 13660 Fifth St., Yucaipa, Cal.

9. Charles Arthur Carriel, D.D., 9; b. 12-8-1883, at I.C.H., Jacksonville, Ill.; Whipple Academy 1902; Illinois College, B.A. 1906, D.D. 1929. State Sec. College Y.M.C.A., N. & S. Dakota, 1906-08; McCormick Theological Seminary 1908-09, Union Theological Seminary, N.Y., 1911; m. Mary R. Thompson, daughter of Judge O.P. Thompson and Elizabeth Ruddick Thompson 5-31-1911; Missionary Brazil of Presbyterian U.S.A. Church 1911-1916 (Chaplain Mackenzie College, Sao Paulo 1913-14; opened new fields from Curitiba, Parana, and Pastor Curitiba Church 1915; Pres. and Treas. S. Brazil Mission, pastor, Castro, Head, Instituto Christao 1916; returned on first furlough Dec. 1916 and for reasons beyond his control was the last. Pastor, Bayfield, Wis. 1917-18, Bethany Church, Milwaukee, 1918-1923, Shorewood Church, Milwaukee 1923-28, Westminster Church, Dubuque, Ia., 1928-43, Stuart, Fla. (built the church) 1943-53. Mary Thompson Carriel d. 10-2-1950; she was an accomplished sculptress, permitted to work in studio of Laredo Taft; buried Carriel lot, Diamond Grove Cemetery, Jacksonville, Ill. M. 2nd Mrs. Rebecca Kearfott Sparrow 12-22-1951, of Martinsville, Virginia, daughter of Clarence Piercall and Rebecca Kratz Kearfott; Moderator, Synod of Florida 1950; began Church and raised funds to buy the property Mt. Dora 1954-58. Retired 2-1-1958. Lives at 315 W. 11th Ave., Mt. Dora, Florida.

Tenth Generation: Children of Henry Buttolph Carriel, M.D. 9 and his Wife, Ada Smith Carriel.

1. Isabel Carriel 10, only child, b. 4-12-1896; m. Mark D. Gordon 6-20-1927. He Prof. at Bucknell U., Lewisburg, Pa. She d. 3-31-1932. He, now retired, lives with his son, Henry Carriel, at 1674 Colonial Drive, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. (Picture Section, Nos. 21 and 22).

Children of Horace A. Carriel 9 and his Wife, Linnie Cruse Carriel.

1. Cruse Carriel 10, b. 8-21-1891. With Merchants and Manufacturers Ass'n., Los Angeles, Cal. Died 11-15-1958.
2. Madelin Carriel 10, m. Carl Oscar Borg 8-15-1918. Divorced. Present residence unknown.

Children of William D. Roberts and his Wife, Bird Carriel Roberts.

1. William Henry Roberts 10, b. 3-26-1904 at Jacksonville, Ill.; m. Thelma Kinsey 10-14-1939. She b. 12-17-1902. No children. He is Technician in Physics and Electri-

cal Dept. Perdue U. Extension, Indianapolis, Ind.
 She teaches at St. Joan of Arc School. Live at
 4832 Calvel St., Indianapolis, Ind. (Pict.Sect. No. 25)

2. Mary Louise Roberts 10, b. 7-6-1905, Jacksonville, Ill.; m. Lawrence Ellison 6-23-1934. He b. 7-1-1906. When we visited them in 1956 he was farming 500 acres. She teaches school. Two children. (Picture Section, No. 26).
3. Ruth Carriel Roberts 10, b. 12-21-1907; m. Fred Storm 10-21-1939. He employed with an electrical company and manages their apartment building. She is Mgr. of Cleaning and Repair Dept., Mandel Bros., Chicago. Address, S.S.U.S. 66, Downer's Grove, Ill. (See Picture Section, Nos. 27 and 28).
4. Howard Turner Roberts 10, b. 7-2-1912, Jacksonville, Ill.; m. Esther Reeve 5-31-1940. He is District Agent, Prudential Insurance Co.; she part time hospital nurse. Both active Methodist Church. Address: 417 Washington St., Bicknell, Ind. (See Picture Section, No. 29).

Children of Howard T. Carriel, M.D., 9
 and his Wife, Elizabeth Winterbotham Carriel.
 (See Picture Section, Nos. 30 and 31)

1. Howard Winterbotham Carriel 10, b. 8-24-19 9; m. Katheryn Lyles 9-20-19 . He graduate accountant; she real estate saleswoman. Address: 1342 Francisco St., San Francisco, Cal. (See Picture Section, No. 32).
2. James Turner Carriel 10, b. 6-13-1913; m. Muriel Virginia Bell 6-1-1939. He Assistant Mgr. Engineering, Signal Oil and Gas Co. Two children. Address: 270 San Remo Drive, Long Beach, Cal. (See Picture Section, No. 33).

Children of Charles Arthur Carriel 9 and
 his Wife, Mary Thompson Carriel.
 (See Picture Section, No. 34).

1. Jonathan Turner Carriel, PhD. 10, b. 4-29-1914, Sao Paulo, Brazil; m. Margaret Kearfott, daughter of Joseph Conrad and Catharine Rives Kearfott of Martinsville, Virginia, 6-22-1946; U. Mich. B.S. 1936, PhD. 1946; Research Chemist, DuPont Research Lab., Wilmington, Del. Now Senior Fellow, International Nickel Co., Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa. Three children. Address: 4766 Wallingford St., Pittsburgh 13, Pa. (See Picture Section, No. 35).

2. Perry Paul Carriel 10, b. 4-19-1916, Jacksonville, Ill.; m. Woods Wilson, daughter of James Charles Wilson, M.D., and Florence Warner Wilson of Rockwood, Tenn. 6-27-1942. She b. 7-29-1917. He attended Ill. College, U. of Dubuque, U. of Mich. Salesman, Aansworth Ltd. of N.Y., manufacturers of ladies' man-tailored shirts. Both active Episcopal Church. Three children. Address: 511 S. York St., Gastonia, N. C. (See Picture Section, No. 36).

Eleventh Generation: Child of Mark D. Gordon and
his Wife, Isabel Carriel Gordon.

1. Henry Buttolph Gordon 11, b. 3-21-1932. His mother died when he was ten days old. Graduated, School of Journalism, U. of Mo., and is a Feature Writer of the Cleveland Press. In 1956 he served three months as a secret policeman, "Badge 384", in the toughest district of the city; and after hours wrote "Rookie's Diary", that was reported in Time, Newsweek, Editors and Publishers, and Scripps-Howard Magazine. In 1958 during Journalism Week, he gave an address at his Alma Mater, The School of Journalism, U. of Mo. He and his father, Mark D. Gordon, live together at 1674 Colonial Drive, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. (See Picture Section, No. 37).

Children of Lawrence Ellison and
his Wife, Mary Louise Roberts Ellison 10.

1. Rosalie Elizabeth Ellison 11, b. 1-14-1938; So. Ill. U., Carbondale, Ill., 1960.
2. Julia Ruth Ellison 11, b. 9-9-1942. Grad. Vermont High School, 1960. Home of both in Vermont, Ill. (See Picture Section, No. 26).

Children of Howard T. Roberts 10 and
his Wife, Esther Reeve Roberts.

1. Jean Louise Roberts 11, b. 9-9-1942.
2. Catherine (Cathy) Carriel Roberts 11, b. 8-30-1945.
3. Carl Reeve Roberts 11, b. 2-4-1950.
4. Kenneth Howard Roberts 11, b. 2-3-1955.
(See Picture Section, No. 29)

Children of James Turner Carriel 10
and his Wife, Muriel Bell Carriel.

1. Arthur Bell Carriel 11, b. 5-23-1945, Long Beach, Cal.
2. Leslie Turner Carriel 11, b. 2-13-1949. (Both adopted).
(See Picture Section, No. 33).

Eleventh Generation: Children of Jonathan Turner Carriel 10
and his Wife, Margaret Kearfott Carriel.

1. Jonathan Turner Carriel, Jr. (Jay) 11, b. 5-10-1947.
2. Twins - Paul Stafford and Benjamin Kearfott Carriel 11,
b. 7-20-1949.
(See Picture Section, No. 35).

Children of Perry Paul Carriel 10
and his Wife, Woods Wilson Carriel.

1. Mary Ann Carriel 11, b. 3-26-1949.
2. Elizabeth Wilson Carriel (Missi) 11, b. 8-21-1950.
3. James Paul Carriel 11, b. 3-21-1955.
(See Picture Section, No. 36).

Somerset Chapter
Magna Charta Barons

HEADQUARTERS:
SOMERSET HALL
GLENSIDE
PENNSYLVANIA

February 29, 1944

The Great Charter of England,
commonly called Magna Charta,
sealed by King John in the meadow which is between
Windsor and Staines, was delivered to

THE BARONS FOR MAGNA CHARTA

on 15 June, A. D. 1215.

Some of their descendants assembled in Chapter Meeting
this Twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1944,

do hereby invite

CHARLES A. CARRIEL

to enroll in Somerset Chapter of The Magna Charta Barons
and enjoy all the privileges incidental thereto.

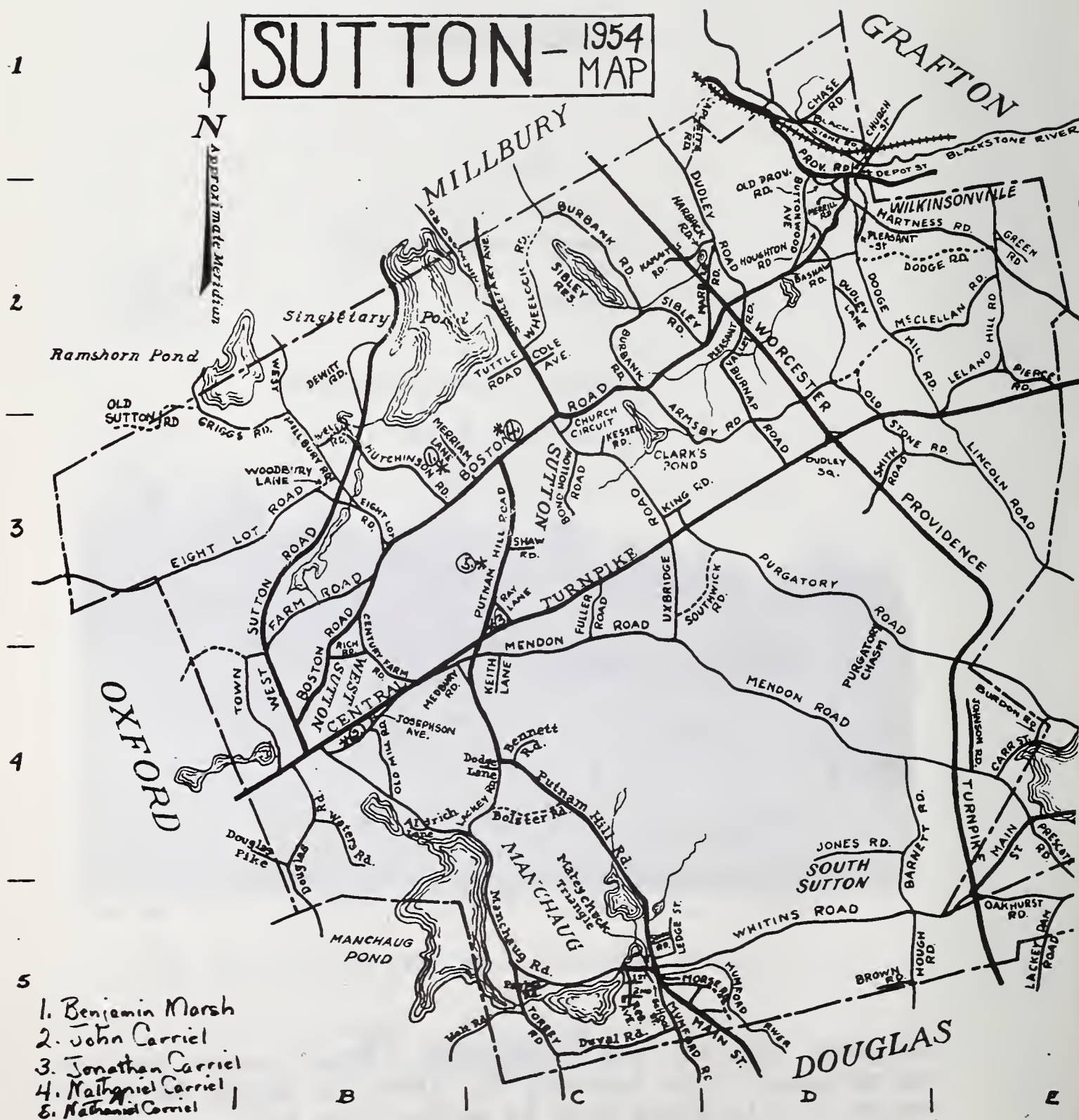
Hm Marshall
Herald

PICTURE SECTION

No. 1



Original Carriel farm in Danvers. Twenty acres granted to Nathaniel 2 on February 11, 1664, by Salem, Massachusetts. It is going back to woods. (P. 13)



Map of Sutton
(P. 26)



Dwight House (P. 24)

No. 4



James Carriel and his wife, Mary Reckard Carriel (P. 48)

No. 5



Pamelia Frost Carriel

No. 6



Hiram Carriel

No. 7



George James Carriel

(See pps. 48-52)

No. 8



July 5, 1959 - Dwight Carriel, C.A. Carriel, Edwin Carriel
 Mrs. Bertha Elizabeth Mrs. Flora

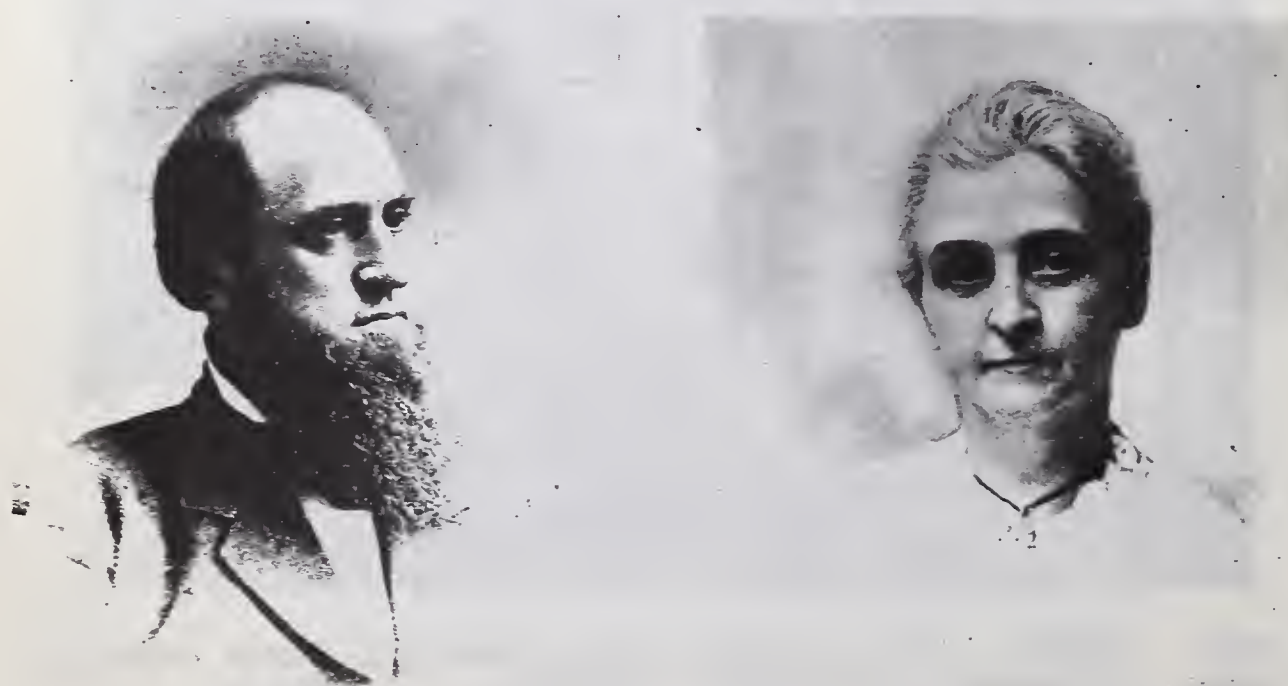
No. 9



2nd row: Dwight, Howard Light, C.A. Carriel, Edwin Carriel
 1st row: Elizabeth, Loraine, Bertha, Flora

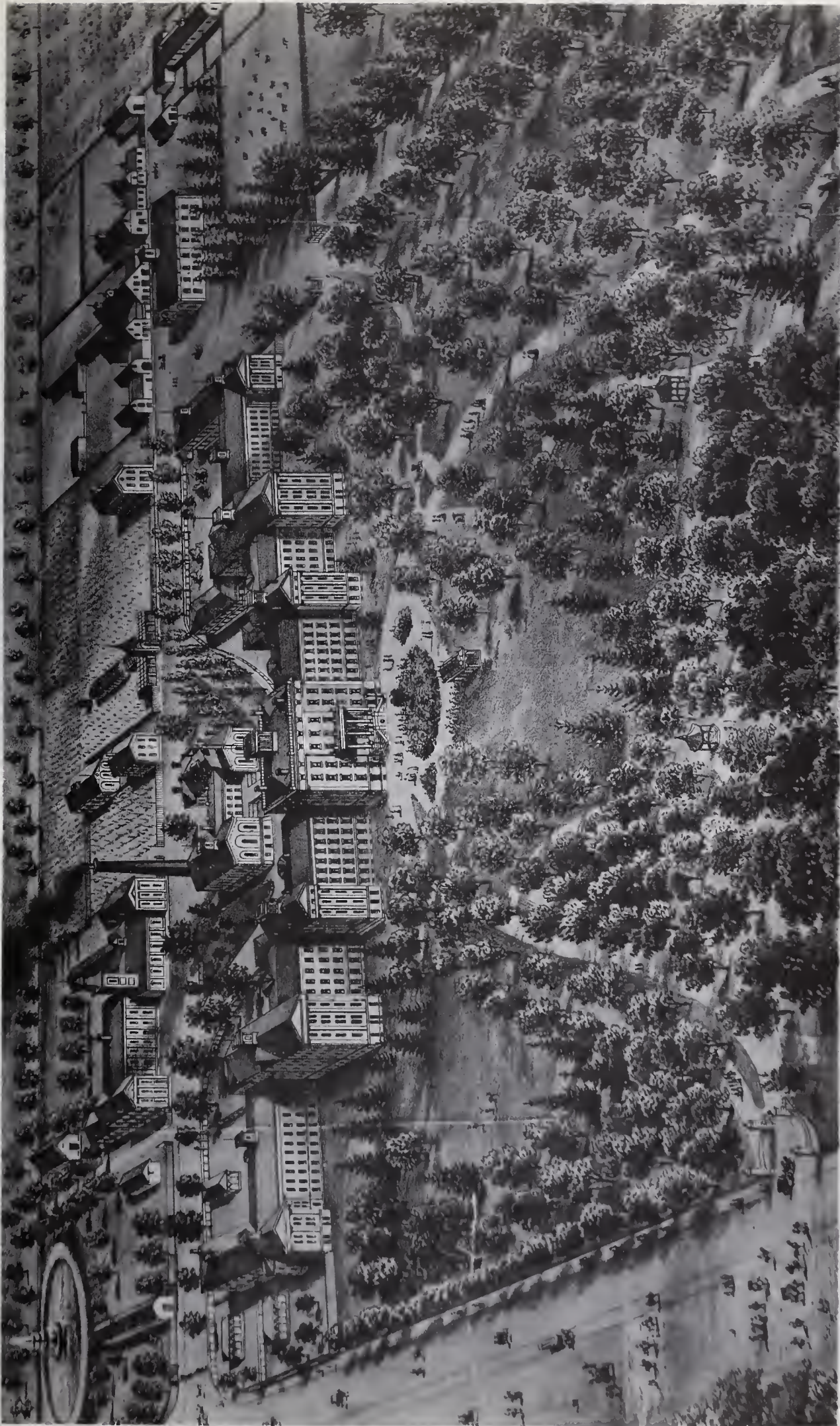


New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, Trenton, as it was in 1857. Received 3-2-1960 through the kindness of Harold S. McGee, M.D., Sup't.
(p. 64)



DR. H. F. CARRIEL

MRS. MARY TURNER CARRIEL



ILLINOIS CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT JACKSONVILLE.



Center of Main Building with officers and attendants, taken shortly before Dr. Carriel retired. Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Carriel, standing. Boy in white shirt, lower right corner, is the author.



The New Building - South half, left of central tower, was completed in 1885; North half, right of central tower, in 1891.



Mrs. Mary Turner Carriel with Dr. Edmund J. James, President of University of Illinois, leading the academic procession at the end of her term as Trustee of the University, 1897-1903. The Colonel at extreme right is carrying her bouquet. Auditorium in background. (P. 122)

No. 16



Home built by Jonathan Baldwin Turner in 1837 in Jacksonville where generations of Turners and Carriels lived. (P. 122)



Jonathan Baldwin and Rhodolphia Kibbe Turner

No. 19



Left to right- 2nd row: Horace, Arthur, Fred
1st row: Harry, Bird, Mother, Howard, Frank
Taken after father's funeral, June 30, 1908. (P. 125)



No. 20

Carriel Monument
Diamond Grove Cemetery,
Jacksonville, Illinois

No. 21

No. 22



Mark Gordon and his wife,



Isabel Carriel Gordon

No. 23



Wm. D. Roberts and his wife, Bird Carriel Roberts, taken in 1940 after Howard and Esther's wedding.

No. 24



Mrs. Wm. D. Roberts ("Bird Carriel") taken the day after her 84th birthday.

No. 25



Wm. Henry Roberts and his wife, Thelma Kinsey Roberts

No. 26



From left: Mrs. Lawrence Ellison, (Mary Louise Roberts), Julia, Rosalie, and Lawrence Ellison.



Ruth Roberts Storm and her husband, Fred Storm (P. 141)



No. 29 - Family of Howard Turner Roberts, 1957.
From left: Howard T., Kenneth H., Catherine ("Cathy"),
Carl Reeve, Jean, and Mrs. Esther Reeve Roberts, daughter
of Earl and Jennie (Barber) Reeve.



Howard Turner Carriel, M.D.
 Official army photo taken c.
 June 1, 1918, at First Air Depot,
 Base Hospital No. 66, A.E.F.



His wife, Elizabeth Winter-
 botham Carriel. (P. 141)

No. 32



Howard Winterbotham Carriel 10 and his wife, Katheryn Lyles
 Carriel. (P. 141)



Family of James Turner Carriel and Muriel Bell Carriel.
From left: Arthur B., James T., Lester T., and Muriel (P. 141)

No. 34



The author, Charles Arthur Carriel, with his first wife, Mary Thompson Carriel.

(P. 140)

No. 35



Family of Jonathan Turner Carriel and Margaret
Kearfott Carriel. From left: Jonathan T., Ben-
jamin K., Margaret, Paul S., Jonathan, Jr. (Jay).
(P. 141)

No. 36



Family of Perry Paul Carriel and Woods Wilson Carriel.
From left: Perry P., Anne, James Paul, Elizabeth
(Missy), and Woods. (P. 142)



Henry Buttolph Gordon
(P. 142)



Frederick Clifford Carriel
and his wife, Kirsten Jensen
Carriel, 1944.



Charles Arthur Carriel 9 and his wife, Rebecca Kearfott
Carriel in June, 1960. She made an important contribution
in searching out the Carriel past in New England. (P. 140)

